

# AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

*The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful*

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January 3 to 5, at Kansas City

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George Welch	Eugene Welch
	Elmer Scott


## IOWA NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

January 12 and 13, at Des Moines

E. S. Welch	Harold Welch
Joe Abrahamson	Don Moffett

## INDIANA ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN

January 4 and 5, at LaFayette

 Pete Koontz

## OHIO NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

January 18 and 19, at Columbus

Pete Koontz

## ILLINOIS STATE NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

January 9 to 11, at Chicago

E. S. Welch	Harold Welch
George Welch	Pete Koontz
Elmer Scott	John Hall
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# AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

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*The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful*

VOL. LXXXI, No. 1

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# AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

F. R. KILNER, Editor

## Editorial

### THE NEW YEAR.

For many the entrance of 1945 is anything but a happy new year. The loss of relatives and friends saddens many homes, and the peril of those still at war is a concern to millions of others.

Brighter is the prospect than a year ago that the coming year will see an end to hostilities and bring another yuletide season more meriting rejoicing. This hope is maintained by the steady advance of the Allies in both hemispheres, in marked contrast to the dismal aspect at this season in the past three years.

But optimistic views of an early end of hostilities scarcely seem warranted, and 1945 will be largely a war year, with all which that implies in reference to the problems and perplexities of the nursery business. Shortages, restrictions and regulations will continue, some unabated and a few perhaps more stringent. The new year will require planning and forethought in order that operations and service may be kept up in the same degree as in the past year.

With hope in our hearts and with a brighter prospect ahead, the industry sets out on another year with stout courage and sturdy persistence.

### TREND OF WAGES.

Though present wage rates will be subject to some postwar changes in all probability, those nurserymen who look for a return of old cost levels neglect certain trends. These were discussed in the latest A. A. N. news letter, as follows:

"Wages in the nursery industry are governed by wages in competing industry and agriculture. The wage-hour law declares 40 cents per hour as a basic minimum wage, and with overtime involved, take home pay of industrial workers has risen some sixty-odd per cent since 1941. The War Labor Board considers any wage below 50 cents an hour as substandard. Hearings are currently being held on a bill which declares that any

wage below 65 cents is substandard. At the recent Denver convention of the National Farmers Union, a proposal was made for federal action to bring farm workers under social security, national labor laws and the wage-hour act to the tune of a 60 cents an hour wage minimum. Actions of the War Labor Board for the past few months indicate a definite trend for higher wages, which while not affecting agricultural workers directly have an important indirect effect. In those areas where the War Food Administration has set standards of minimum wages for cutting asparagus, picking peaches, etc., that wage or its equivalent immediately becomes the standard minimum wage for all agricultural workers. The trends of wages in industry must affect the wage trends in our business and must be considered in your planning."

### LIVING MEMORIALS.

The momentum which has been achieved in the project to honor the heroes of this war by memorials of living plants should be a matter of much satisfaction to nurserymen. In various quarters the idea is being fostered, and the thoughts of others on this subject may stimulate us to further the sentiment for living memorials. The following page editorial in Nature Magazine for December is a happy expression of the thought that is growing in the public mind:

In a classic letter left to be read after his death, the late Irvin Cobb asked that "the plain canister—nothing fancy there, please—containing my ashes shall be taken to Paducah, and that at the proper planting season a hole shall be dug in our family lot or elsewhere at Oak Grove and a dogwood tree planted there and the ashes strewn in the hole to fertilize the tree roots. Should the tree live that will be monument enough for me."

As a people we are gradually emerging from the era of equestrian statues and carved monolithic monstrosities. The cemetery of today is a place of quiet beauty with commemorative plaques level with the ground and shaded by trees and brightened by flowers. Less and less is it regarded as necessary to compete in the size and fashioning of the granite that marks the final resting place of the departed.

All over the world today, however, Americans are giving their lives as members of the fighting forces of our country. Wherever they have fallen, and wherever they lie buried, they are heroes who have given that last full measure of devotion. Many of them will remain in hallowed ground in Europe, Asia, Africa and the islands of the Pacific, just as the men who fell in World War I remained at Belleau Wood, Romagne and other American cemeteries abroad.

## The Mirror of the Trade

At home a grateful people in thousands of communities will wish to honor these heroes, to whom we cannot do honor enough. When the war is won we may expect a multitude of projects sponsored by cities and towns, veterans' groups, civic organizations and others to raise monuments to those who will not return. What form will these take? Will we break out again in a rash of statues, obelisks and sculptural nightmares that please only the sculptors and the memorial committees? We trust not.

There is a movement gathering momentum today that holds promise of more fitting memorials to war heroes than the past has vouchsafed their memories. It is the sentiment for living memorials. It is a movement that is spontaneous, fostered by no one organization, although here and there the idea has resulted in the formation of an official commission on war memorials. Proposals include memorial buildings at educational institutions, stadia and other structures and establishments of practical character. To us, even more appropriate are the many proposals for memorial forests and tree-shaded avenues dedicated to the war dead.

Already communities are moving to make some part of outdoor America a memorial to the heroes of this war. In several states, cities and towns have already started the creation of memorial forests that will live; that will shelter and provide havens for the sons and daughters of those who fell. Elsewhere proposals are being made for preservation of areas in wild parks, where beauty and utility may live together in perpetual memory of those such areas honor.

After World War I the American Tree Association, under the leadership of the late Charles Lathrop Pack, urged the planting of individual memorial trees, groves of trees and small forested areas. Thousands of trees were so planted, dedicated and registered. The idea of living memorials is not new but it has been proved sound. Perhaps unfortunately, no such inspirational and noncommercial organization leads the way today, although millions of lovers of the outdoors, through organizations to which they belong, are more and more urging that memorials of World War II be living ones.

To this we should like to add our voice. Whether it be park or forest, wildlife sanctuary or memorial avenue, we believe that those who have given all that was in their power to give would say that it was "monument enough."

### MAIL COPY EARLY.

Present printing conditions require that more time be given for putting current issues of the American Nurseryman through the press. So if you send material for either the advertising or the news columns of the January 15 issue, please mail in time to reach this office by January 10.

"Happy  
New Year"



# Better Facts and Figures

By Charles Hawks, Jr.

Thinking together on some of our problems is often helpful to us all. It so happened that on the very day that I was asked to make this talk I had been discussing with our nurseryman foreman the cost on a planting we had just completed. I stated to him that we had underestimated the labor involved and instead of two days' work we had actually used up three days. "Yes," he replied, "but you still made good money on that job."

I shall try to outline for you essential facts and figures which we have found valuable in our work and show you how you can do the same if you feel the need or are curious to learn from which phases of your work you realize the greatest profit.

We run at the present time a practically 100 per cent retail landscape nursery, and it is about the facts and figures of such a business that I wish to talk.

In considering this subject, the first thought which came to my mind and probably to yours was this: Is there a need in our profession for more facts and figures than most of us already have? Before this meeting I gave slips to six of our members asking the following: How many 2-inch elm trees should a crew of five men plant in a 9-hour day and what should the selling price be? The answers varied widely, and the highest selling price quoted was twice the lowest.

Now let us consider some of the reasons for these variations.

1. Supply. If one of these men is long on this size and variety, he is likely to make a lower price.

2. Wage rates vary. If they are in different localities, there may be quite a difference in the wages which these men pay.

3. Soil, fertilizer, etc. Each answer may have included or may not have included this extra material.

4. Replacement guarantee. If it is one man's practice to replace stock which fails to grow, naturally his price must be higher than the one who does not give this guarantee.

5. Profit.

These are but a few of the variables which may enter into the selling price of our merchandise, and each of the members giving me these answers

may be right so far as his individual operations are concerned.

Now here are some more questions. Do you know whether it is more economical for you to grow the plants you sell or to purchase them from a wholesaler? Asking this question another way, is it profitable for you to grow some plants and unprofitable to grow others? From what material or type of work do you realize your greatest profit?

If you can answer these questions honestly and fairly, then you must have collected and studied the figures you have accumulated in your business operations. If you cannot answer these questions, perhaps by referring to and studying the records you have been forced to keep for income tax purposes you will be able to get a general idea as to what many of your costs have been. Many of the figures to be found in the ledger of a well conducted business contain hidden costs, which may be found by breaking down these items.

One of the largest of these items is labor and in my mind more important than any other. Of no value whatever is any item of merchandise unless we have the labor necessary to place it properly in the purchaser's possession, a fact which at the present time we realize more fully than at any time in the past.

In our company's work each of our men turns in a weekly time-card showing by half-hour intervals just what type of work he has done for that week. This card is keyed to show the following types of work.

1. Work in the nursery of all kinds, planting, trimming, digging, etc.

2. Storing stock in warehouse, grading, labeling, etc.

3. Filling orders to go out.

4. Work away from the nursery.

5. Trucking, hauling materials to nursery for resale.

6. Delivery to purchaser.

From these records, besides being able to show what wages are taxable for social security purposes, we get important percentage figures on our different types of work operations.

Even with these figures our labor costs are still too general; so to establish more detailed labor and other costs, additional figures must be obtained on all orders which leave the nursery, whether for delivery only, planting or service work. These are:

1. The time required to load the

plants, soil, tools, etc., on the truck and to check the load so that nothing needed on the job is left behind.

2. The time consumed in reaching the job or first delivery stop.

3. Actual time spent on the job.

4. Time lost between jobs or delivery stops if more than one order is carried on the truck.

5. Time used to return to the nursery from job or the last stop.

6. Other materials used than those listed on order, such as soil, fertilizer and seeds.

It may seem that this involves a lot of red tape, but it is a matter of only a few seconds for the foreman or deliveryman to fill out these answers when printed or stamped on each invoice or work order.

To find costs for the stock you grow requires more detail and supervision, but can be done with less bother and expense than one might assume.

Now, after we have all this diversified information, how shall we use it and what good does it do us? As you all too well know, there are at least three long winter months in which time often hangs heavily on our hands and in which we can do but little productive work. This is the time to go over these figures and get some interesting enlightenment on your past year's operations. By sorting your orders into groups of similar kinds you soon find how much the average labor was for the planting of one tree, one shrub or one evergreen. Larger orders give you costs of planting on greater quantities. While it is unlikely that two orders of identical material will be found to have the same labor cost, the average does give you the information for which you are looking.

With this information, tables should then be made showing just what it does cost to plant a 2-inch elm, ten trees of this size, twenty-five and 100. In the same way tables are made for evergreens, shrubs, perennials and other plant materials, as well as lawn and seeding operations.

You will note that I have not given you any actual facts or figures as to what we have found these costs to be. Each nurseryman or landscape contractor, I believe, will find his costs different from his competitor's, especially if he operates in a different locality. We know from our experience that, because of different soil conditions in certain sections of Mil-

waukee, a planting for one client may take twice as long to install as an identical planting for his neighbor a few blocks away.

We do know, without having checked over our figures for the past year's work, that with older men carrying the load which younger and more active ones have in the past, the time now required to do a certain piece of work is somewhat greater than that required two or three years ago. To compensate for this, however, with fewer men a closer supervision can be given, with a resulting more efficient use of this labor. If you have not checked any work lately, but are using the experience of a few years back, it may pay you to do so.

While all of these various figures regarding labor cost are essential if we are to take the guess out of our price list and quotations, there is still one other most important cost which cannot be overlooked and that is overhead. This is the item one is prone to overlook or disregard especially when quoting noncompetitively. In nine cases out of ten this is probably the way we figure: First we add up the wholesale cost of the plants to be used. Taking an imaginary case, let us call this cost \$625. Next we estimate what other materials will be needed, such as soil, and find this to be \$50. We then estimate the labor required and think it should be \$125. This gives us a cost of \$800.

Now what should we put in for a profit? Fifty per cent of the plants' cost should be reasonable; so we add this \$312.50 to the \$800 and get \$1,112.50. For the amount of stock involved this appears a little high; so we use \$250 instead, and get \$1,050. Well, we think if we can get this price down to less than \$1,000 we may have a better chance to land the job, especially as some of our competitors may have more of the stock called for than we have. We still think our profit should not be less than \$250, but perhaps we have estimated the labor a little high and will not use so much soil as we figured. So we submit a price of \$1,000.

In a few days we learn that we have been "lucky" enough to land this job and, when it comes to planting, find our original estimate was about right, and we credit ourselves with a profit of \$200. This happens, though, to be gross and not net profit, and there's a world of difference. Deduct our overhead on this job and this profit may shrink so much that, had we used our manpower on other work, we should have been much better off without it.

It is just this kind of figuring our foreman used when he made the statement I mentioned at the start.

Overhead includes all the indirect costs which cannot be charged directly to each job. It includes such items as office expense, rent, taxes, insurance, advertising, truck operation, depreciation and others peculiar to each line of business. When you get home or when you fill out your next income tax return, total all these figures and compare the result with your direct labor cost. I believe you will find that the sum of these overhead items will nearly equal that which you paid out for labor. If therefore you pay a man \$1 per hour and he works for ten hours on a job, his work has cost you, not \$10, but rather \$20, and you will make no profit on his work unless you charge more than \$2 per hour.

From the above statement I do not wish to leave the impression that it is always advisable to charge this rate of overhead to each individual job, but unless the sum of the markup on material and labor totals more than the wages you pay, you will not show a net profit at the end of the year. This is especially true in these days of labor scarcity. When labor is plentiful and extra help can be taken on or laid off as needed, then this high percentage may not hold true, and what you receive for labor over and above that paid can be more flexible.

Our profession involves a lot of lost motion, whether in the nursery itself or in filling orders. It is not like the machine shop where a man works steadily at one machine and one job all day long. So, if you pay a man \$1 per hour, the cost of actual productive labor you will probably find increases to \$1.15 per hour because of changing from one job or operation to another.



Edward Eschrich.

What I have briefly outlined here is a simple method by which anyone operating a nursery such as ours may obtain more cost figures. I do not know how workable or practical they may be for others. At least, if you wish to find similar facts of your own, you will find it an interesting and probably useful study.

#### POSTWAR ROAD BUILDING.

The highway aid road bill which recently passed Congress authorizes a 3-year plan for postwar highway construction amounting to \$1,500,000,000 to be matched by the states. Funds are to be apportioned on a basis of one third for population, one third for area and one third for present post road mileage. This legislation will immediately stimulate planning for the postwar road construction program. The bill carried no provision for roadside planting.

#### NO FREIGHT RATE RISE.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has extended for another year the suspension of the emergency freight rate increases which was to have expired January 1.

Extension of the suspension, rather than cancellation of the increases, which averaged about 4.75 per cent, leaves the door open for the carriers to go to the commission later, should conditions warrant it, to seek restoration of the increases.

This is the first time the suspension has been extended for a period longer than six months. The rate increases were granted for the duration early in 1942. The freight rise was first suspended May 15, 1943.

#### EDWARD ESCHRICH.

Reelected vice-president of the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association last month, Edward Eschrich entered business in 1921 with seven acres of land, on which he grew general nursery stock and cut flowers, after spending nine years as a truck gardener. His son became a partner six years ago. They operate as the Wayside Nurseries, 1630 West Good Hope road, Milwaukee, Wis., the title used for the past seventeen years. Additions last year brought the total to seventy-two acres in their nursery. Their operations are confined to growing nursery stock for wholesale and the production of cut flowers for the wholesale market, but last year some acreage was devoted to farm produce for the war effort. A brother, William Eschrich, operates separately under the name of Eschrich's Nursery, also at Milwaukee.

# Fruit Characteristics in Rose Family

## PART III

By Leon Croizat

In this last article on the identification of cultivated plants of the rose family in winter, I expect to clear up a few odds and ends, as many as space permits. Remarks that could be written, for instance, on the probable origin of the thorns of the roses themselves would interest many readers, no doubt, but the subject may well wait awhile because it does not necessarily belong in these pages. These thorns are too well known to require description. It seems useless to add that they have an entirely different origin from those of hawthorns, quinces, pears and the like, all of which hark back to the adaptation of branchlets. The rose and blackberry thorn has much in common with a leaf, or rather, with fused and transformed leaves.

A keen reader will experience little difficulty in identifying the fruit of most cultivated rosaceae on the strength of the outline of the flower presented in my first article in the issue of December 1, 1944. It stands to reason, for instance, that cherries, plums, peaches, almonds and their near of kind (subfamily prunoideae) yield fleshy fruits with a large pit. Fruits of this sort seldom persist on the branchlet, so that they are of little account for winter work. The reasons why these fruits fail to persist are obvious; they are voluminous as a rule, decompose easily and, being borne upon weak "legs" in a lateral position, they are readily pushed out, and ultimately ejected by the growth in diameter that takes place in the supporting branchlet. Considering that everybody is familiar with

packed dried plums, I feel inclined to apologize for showing here (figure 1 a) even so little as the mummified fruit of the common *Prunus alleghaniensis*.

The fruit of apples, pears, service trees, quince and, generally speaking, of the plants of the subfamily pomoidae, all share a common pattern, which is basically that of the edible apple. The remnants of the flower, the sepals particularly (that is, the appendages of the outermost whorl in the flower) persist as a rule at the top of the fruit, which is known in

the cells tend to be five, which is the normal number in this alliance, but it seldom happens that they all develop (figure 1 b, c) to the same degree. A similar abortion of cells frequently occurs in cotoneasters, which can readily be identified (figure 1 d) on account of their carrying their fruits close to the supporting branchlet. The fruit of a hawthorn, too, has a variable number of cells and can hardly be sectioned as easily as an apple, because the seeds are incased within a bony coat. Occasionally, the hip of a rose simulates the fruit of the plants in the pomoidae (figure 1 e, e'), but the numerous hard pits (achenes) it contains promptly tell the story. It is worth noticing that inasmuch as these fruits are borne at the very end of the twig, or spur, they all tend to remain in place long after the leaves have been shed and come in handy for determination in late fall and early winter. In certain cases the "leg" that bears the fruit persists after the fruit has been thoroughly decomposed by sharp frosts and shed, and may yet furnish a good character to identify certain flowering apples in late winter.

The fruits of the spiraea group (subfamily spiraeoideae) are long-lasting on the average and, precisely as one would expect from the structure of the flowers, are quite unlike apples in aspect. In the ninebark (*Physocarpus*), for example, the vessels holding the seeds (carpels) are comparatively large and chaffy (figure 3 e), so that the fruit has a "popped out" appearance. It fre-

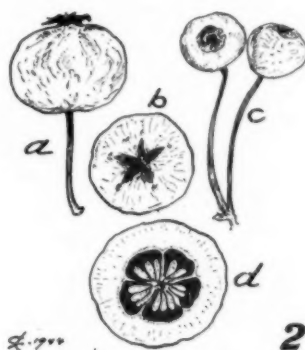


Figure 2. a, Fruit (pome) of *Malus sublobata*; b, typical pattern of an apple cut across; c, fruit of *Malus zumi*; d, fruit (cut across) of Japanese quince (*Chaenomeles*).

technical language as a pome. Such remnants are permanent and conspicuous in certain apples (*Malus sublobata*, for instance, figure 2 a), but are cast off in others (*Malus zumi*, for example, figure 2 c), leaving behind a peculiar scar, mostly roughened by tiny cracks around a darker and deeper central pit. The shedding of the remnants of the flower is an important character in this group and is used in the keys of standard manuals to set out the species, if not all the hybrids of the so-called section *Soromalus*. The apples in which this shedding takes place are of common occurrence among the flowering crabs and, being borne as a rule upon long "legs" (peduncles), are easily mistaken for fruits wholly unrelated to the usual run of apples. Their true nature is quickly revealed by taking a section at mid-fruit, which bares (figure 2 b) the peculiar well known apple pattern. This pattern also occurs in the Japanese quinces (figure 2 d), but here the seeds are numerous and the cells themselves much larger. In the service tree (*Sorbus*)

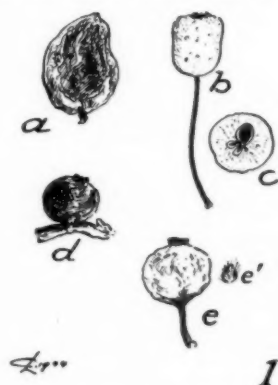


Figure 1. a, Dried fruit of *Prunus alleghaniensis*; b, fruit of service tree (*Sorbus*); c, fruit of service tree, cut across in c; d, fruit of cotoneaster; e, hip of rose without withered petals, with achene in e'.



Figure 3. a, Achene of potentilla; b, ragged fruit of the same; c, complete fruit of the same; d, fruit of jet-head (*Rhodotypos scandens*); e, fruit of ninebark (*Physocarpus*); f, fruit of spiraea, with scar in s.



quently happens in this group that less than five carpels come to full maturity (figure 3 g), but differences in details of the kind are not likely to trap an experienced observer. In the spiraeas the arrangement is basically the same as that prevailing in the ninebark (figure 3 f), but the carpels are mostly regularly developed and smaller. In all these fruits the outer lobes of the flower (sepals) may be missing altogether, leaving behind a characteristic circular scar (figure 3 f, s) easily interpreted at its true value by anybody who knows the flower.

Care should be taken not to confuse the fruits of the spiraea group with those of the plants in the saxifrage family (saxifragaceae). As it will readily be seen, the fruit of *Jamesia americana* (figure 4 a), a saxifrageous shrub, simulates nearly to perfection that of the largest spiraeas. Less easily misread is the fruit of a hydrangea (figure 4 b), because it has only two carpels and broad, small sepals (figure 4 b, s) set very high upon the body of the fruit. Unlike the plants in the spiraea group, the members of the saxifragaceae just mentioned have opposite leaves, so that a glance at the twig promptly rectifies the wrong deductions one might be tempted to make on the strength of the looks of the fruit. Moreover, the carpels tend to be two to four in the saxifragaceae, five to many in the rosaceae. The number of the carpels cannot be taken without a grain of salt, of course, seeing that *jamesia* and *physocarpus*, for instance, which belong to different families, may well both have three carpels. In conclusion, the fruits of the saxifragaceae parallel rather closely those of the rosaceae in the main lines of their evolution, and in the former family an apple, so to speak, also appears in the flesh (figure 4 c) of the common gooseberry. It should be noticed that disc and glands are as much a feature of the saxifrageous as they are of the rosaceous flower, which reveals how mistaken are those who neglect these organs in their studies of floral structures. Despite apparent differences of a seemingly far-reaching nature, all kinds of flowers and fruits are built much along the same lines. This principle is fundamental, and pomological studies undertaken in disregard of it will never lead anyone far, much as he may labor in the investigation of specialized issues.

The fruit of the graceful *exochorda* was figured in my article in the December 15 issue. Most characteristic in winter among the cultivated mem-

bers of the subfamily, *rosoideae* is the jet-bead (*Rhodotypos scandens*, known to most textbooks as *Rhodotypos kerrioides*) on account of its shiny black achenes (vessels holding but one seed), which burst out of the flower-wrappers (figure 3 d) and stand up like the proverbial sore

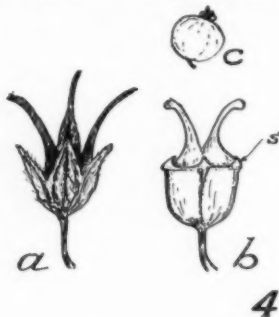


Figure 4. a, Fruit of *Jamesia americana*; b, fruit of hydrangea; c, fruit of gooseberry.

thumb. The fruit of *potentilla*, on the contrary, may prove to be deceptive to the unwary. This fruit looks at its best (figure 3 c) like that of the jet-bead, minus the "beads," but when it gets ragged and loses its appendages (sepals), it somewhat resembles the head of some tiny daisy or chrysanthemum (figure 3 b) on account of certain brownish tips standing up in its center amid stiff hairs. These tips are not dried flowerlets, of course, such as would be found in the daisy family (compositae). They are abortive achenes, which when fully developed (figure 3 a) are readily recognized for what they are. It can also be seen that, were they incased within a juicy coat, these achenes would indeed befit the head of a blackberry. Speaking of blackberries and raspberries, which all be-

long to the subfamily *rosoideae* like *potentilla*, I may add that certain subgenera of *rubus* are characterized by the manner in which the achenes fall off, whether in a lump altogether or separately. Without forcing the matter too far beyond the purview of this general article, it can be stated that the former tend to evolve like strawberries, the latter like *potentillas*. Pomologists who neglect tendencies leave behind some of the best tools of their trade.

Many are the plants which can be confused with the rosaceae when only buds are available for study, so that it proves impossible to cover every possible contingency of error in these short pages. All I may hope to do is to tender certain pointers, based upon shrubs and trees hardy in Massachusetts, urging that a keen student should train himself above all to see the rosaceae as they truly are; that is, as a whole. Although very variable in detail, this family bears an imprint of its own, which is precisely what I have tried to bring out first and foremost. Unfortunately, it proves impossible to put all the details of this imprint into the straightjacket of writing.

The tupelo (*nyssa*) has the knotty growth of certain apples (figure 5 a), but bears only one falsely apical bud, standing by the scar (figure 5 a, e) left by the abortive end of the branchlet. The marks of the fallen-off clusters of flowers or fruits (figure 5 a, s) are flush with the wood and in nearly every case altogether smooth. Moreover, a good length of twig of *Nyssa sylvatica* has a peculiar wiry feeling of its own, the like of which is found in no apple.

The buckthorns in the vicinity of *Rhamnus cathartica* suggest plums very closely on account of both their habit and bark. However, free-grown shoots (figure 5 b, p) end in a short sharp thorn clasped between two subopposite buds of a peculiar pattern. Growth of this kind can be identified without difficulty, but considerable risk of error attends the study of short lateral spurs (figure 5 b, m, n) ending or not in a spine. Material of the kind suggests apples and pears most closely and should indeed never be collected for winter identification; it can be recognized only by intangibles of color and aspect which defy precise description. The majority of the buckthorns in the frangula affinity (figure 6 a) look much like shrubby true cherries, down to the lenticelled bark, but have buds with soft, thickly hairy scales of a pale brown color which no one is ever apt to confuse with anything else.

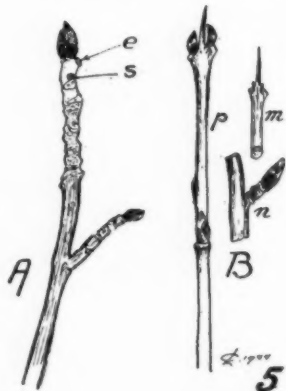


Figure 5. A, Twig of tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*), the scar of the abortive end of the branch in e, of the fruit cluster in s. B, Free-grown shoot of buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*) in p; spurs of same in m and n.



The scar left by the abortive end of the branchlet (figure 6 a, e) is readily spotted, moreover, and the buds, apical as well as lateral, are not clustered as is customary with cherries.

The sweetleaf (*Symplocos paniculata*) is not likely to remind a trained eye of a plum, despite its size and much-branched manner of growth. Should it ever do so, the characters of the twig are enough to settle the matter (figure 7 a, s, e) in short order. The bark of the wood of the year is slightly granular and pale and bears scattered hairs; the buds are low, single and pale brown and sit above a comparatively large halfmoon-shaped scar; the usual apical scar is marked, all of which is quite unlike plums and cherries.

The deciduous hollies have a comparatively light smooth bark, which rules out the probability that they can easily be confused with rosaceous plants. True, the shadbush (*Amelanchier*) has a pale bark, too, but its pattern is somewhat meshy and on this account altogether unique. Less obvious are the characters of the twig (figure 7 b) of such species as the black alder (*Ilex verticillata*), for instance. Despite the presence of the customary apical scar (figure 7 b, e) the apical buds may indeed suggest a plum to the inexperienced eye. However, in the great majority of the plants of this affinity the lateral buds do not sit right atop the leaf scar, but tend to come out of the twig itself (figure 7 b, t) at an angle, being often separated from the leaf scar by the remnants (figure 7 b, m) of the persistent fruit-cluster. This angular habit is possibly one of the best characters for the winter identification of *illex* and *nemopanthis*. Naturally, hollies with persistent leaves can never be confused with rosaceous shrubs.

Twigs of certain ericaceous plants, witness *Vaccinium corymbosum*, have a purplish color in winter and slender pointed buds (figure 6 b, m, n) such as might convey a hint of aronias and thornless roses. However, this same *vaccinium* is unmistakable in its own right when studied from a twig (figure 6 b, l) that carries flower buds. These buds are rounded and have at their base broadly triangular pointed scales, quite unlike anything found in the rose family.

These examples are by no means final, for it could still be possible to mistake a twig of currant (*ribes*) for a scrappy branchlet of aronia or *amelanchier*. In all these plants the bud is pointed and single. Here the color is decisive, on the whole, because the bark of currants tends to be pale, to

shred and crack, and the bud scales are light brown, even greenish to yellow. The enumeration could be extended indefinitely, of course. But it is now up to the keen reader to do a

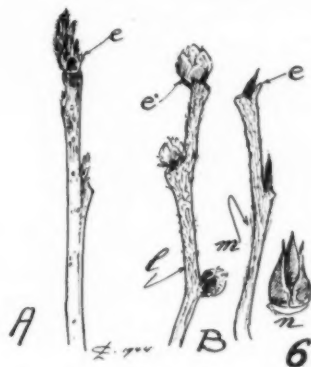


Figure 6. A, Twig of *Rhamnus frangula*, the scar of the abortive end in the branchlet in e. B, Twigs of *Vaccinium corymbosum*; flower-bearing buds on twig l, leaf-bearing buds on twig m, with magnified bud in n; scar of the abortive end of the branchlet in e.

bit of scouting of his own. That we always understand best, and recollect longer, which we see with our own eyes.

#### FRANK SNEED A GRANDPA.

J. Frank Sneed, Oklahoma City, Okla., president of the American Association of Nurserymen, has a granddaughter, Julia Hope Bloss, born November 1, at Douglas, Ariz. His daughter, Madaline, was married, November 2, 1943, to Lt. R. R. Bloss, Jr., an instructor in the army air corps.

His son, Jack, is now stationed at El Centro, Cal., and has been a marine flyer for over a year. He has been expecting orders to ship to the

southwest Pacific for the past two months, but he may be at El Centro till early spring.

"The demand for nursery stock in this section," states Mr. Sneed, "has been great and would have been larger except that we have had several weeks of bad weather which discourages planting. Our labor situation has been even worse than it was last spring, and we do not expect much improvement for the spring shipping season."

#### TEMPORARY WAR JOBS DON'T RISK II-C RATING.

The selective service system in Illinois will conduct a campaign to obtain temporary labor for war production plants by recruiting farm labor which can be spared from agriculture during the slack farm season, announces Col. Paul G. Armstrong, state director.

"Farm registrants who are permitted by their local boards to accept temporary employment in either war production or on other farms in Illinois," he said, "need have no fear that their II-C classifications will be jeopardized by their temporary transfer to industry or other farms. The only requirements are that they must first obtain approval of the county farm adviser plus a release from the local board and then return to their agricultural occupation on the date specified for such return. Failure to comply with these requirements subjects the registrant to reclassification. It is the local board's responsibility, of course, to determine whether or not the temporary release of a farm registrant would be in the best interest of the war effort."

#### FREEZE SOCIAL SECURITY.

Among the bills passed at the close of the Seventy-eighth Congress and signed by the President was one freezing the present rate of the social security tax at one per cent each for employer and employee, preventing the rise to two per cent as scheduled by the original law for January 1, 1945. The President indicated that he signed the bill reluctantly and would urge an extension of the old age benefit system in a revision of the social security law by the new Congress.

JOHN YODATH, formerly in the nursery business at Mentor, O., has returned to Beaumont, Cal., from a trip east with Mrs. Yodath. He purchased quantities of stock for a nursery recently started at Beaumont.

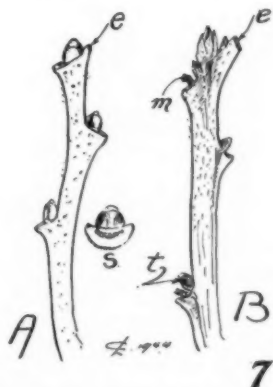


Figure 7. A, Twig of sweetleaf (*symplocos paniculata*), with typical leaf scar and bud in s. B, Twig of gray alder (*Ilex verticillata*); remnants of fruit clusters in m, lateral bud in t; scars of abortive ends of branchlets in e.

# Fads and Fashions in Planting

By Laurence G. Holmes

In the early days of this country, when the early settlers arrived and later as they worked and fought their way westward, the homes that they first had were merely shelters and a far cry from the structures we think of as home today. Their every effort went to sustain themselves, and though we can read of some of the women carrying with them cherished plants and seeds, ornamental planting as we think of it today was far from the thoughts of our early ancestors. Gradually, however, as the country did become settled and towns became permanent, so too did the homes become more permanent. But still any shrub or plant that might have been called a cultivated plant was kept solely for its medical value rather than its beauty. Roots, stems, leaves and often flowers and fruits from many shrubs and herbaceous plants were brewed by the housewife for whatever medicinal treatment her family received. So we find that the earliest plants were not maintained in any esthetic sense at all.

But a type of people such as the earliest settlers would not live for long in such an extremely frugal manner, and so we know before the Revolutionary war there were plants used for their ornamental value. The lilac, rose and bridal wreath were probably the first to be used, for, as we know, they are most showy when in bloom and most tenacious in their growing habits. Quite possibly those families who did not have any of these plants might have thought of such planting as entirely a fad. Surely it was not a fashion in the early days to have many ornamental plants about the home and even the few that were used were not arranged in any such manner as we think of planting today.

Shortly after the Revolution and toward the end of the eighteenth century, ornamental planting did begin to be found here and there on residential properties, most noticeably on the larger ones. We even have records of planting plans being made at that time, but such plantings, I am confident, were thought of as a fad rather than anything else. But, as we know, the women of every century

have been conscious of style and fashion in clothing and in the furnishings of their homes, and it is not unreasonable to expect that it was their interest that went beyond these more personal matters to the grounds of their homes. We do know that during the early 1800's home grounds began to have shade trees about them and shrubs and flower beds in the yards. There are old dwellings that still have the original trees and shrubs about them. Such plantings are in keeping with the type of architecture produced in those days and show the fashion that had been developed by that time. Each period thus reflects the fashion of the time, and gradually our plantings have been extended on home properties to foundation plantings about the house, plantings along the borders of the grounds and flower gardens and borders in selected areas.

It has been unfortunate that the style in our landscaping procedure has not in general kept pace with the improvements in the architectural design of our average-size homes. Many plantings that are done today could well have been done a century ago, so far as plant materials and arrangement go. It has been only in recent years that the small residence has been thought of as being a distinct landscape problem. It seems to me that landscape men and nurserymen have been rather negligent in this matter. Too often, regardless of size, shape or location of a house, the same kind of planting has been effected, with a result that we find many rows of planting monotonously similar in plant materials and arrangement.

With the postwar era promising a tremendous boom in home building, it seems a suitable time for us to think about what can and should be done with this future planting. Many of the new home-owners will know much more about style and planting materials than people have in the past. They are not going to be satisfied with haphazard planting arrangements and obsolete plants. It is time for nurserymen to realize that in every home there is a family of a certain type and character. This family constitutes a definite problem in the planning of the grounds, just as it offered a problem in the planning of the house. Many men and women know as little about planning a house as they do about planning a landscape job; so lumber companies and builders have builders' guides and plan-

books from which people can choose the style and size of house they want. Planning the grounds does not fall so easily into a system of plans and pictures as does home building, but it is certain that a carefully thought-out plan is needed if the home grounds are to be an attractive and useful part of that home. Each home, and the family there, is an individual problem and must be treated as such. The planting of small home grounds is no longer a fad. It is an essential factor in good living. A new fashion, however, must be developed in the design and planting of small homes from now on, so that each home will noticeably reflect these efforts. Such a fashion is long overdue, but surely not impossible to achieve.

## RECEIVERS APPOINTED.

Ernest C. Clark and W. Edgar Porter have been appointed receivers for the purpose of winding up the business heretofore conducted by Ernest W. Townsend, Jr., and L. Sherman Townsend, partners, trading as E. W. Townsend Sons, Salisbury, Md. Creditors must file their claims by January 2. The Townsend brothers dissolved their partnership several months ago and have been conducting business separately since.

## AWARD TO ALDERMAN.

At the banquet during the first annual meeting of the Western Canadian Society of Horticulture, at Winnipeg, November 9, the Stevenson memorial medal was presented to Dr. W. H. Alderman, chief of the division of horticulture at the University of Minnesota, in recognition of his contributions in horticulture to the northern great plains.

Dr. Alderman is widely known for his many achievements in this work during his twenty-six years at the University of Minnesota, where he is also superintendent of the University of Minnesota fruit breeding farm. As the result of his work, many new berries and fruits have been introduced, which have added greatly to Canadian gardens.

THE Whiteoak Nursery has been established at Ringgold, Ga., by Amos Dietz, C. L. Baggett and Gail H. Emberson. The first two formerly worked for the Cleveland Nursery.

Talk on "Fads and Fashions in Plantings," given by Laurence G. Holmes, vice-president of Coe, Converse & Edwards Co., Fort Atkinson, Wis., at the recent meeting of the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association.

# New Jersey Shade Tree Meeting

By P. P. Pirone

The nineteenth annual meeting of the New Jersey Federation of Shade Tree Commissions, at the Essex House, Newark, December 6, attracted over 100 persons interested in shade trees from New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Washington, D. C. Among the well known out-of-state guests were Prof. Donald Welch, of Cornell University, and Raymond Landis, Old Greenwich, Conn., president of the Connecticut Tree Protective Association.

Reelected for another year were the following officers: President, Carl Witte, horticulturist for the Essex county park system; vice-president, William McIntyre, Morristown forester, and secretary-treasurer, Philip Alden, Kearny forester. The following were elected to the board of governors for a 3-year term: Ralph Kauffman, Rutherford; Nelson T. Kessler, Trenton; Lawrence Young, Verona, and Henry Snyder, Haddonfield.

Several important resolutions were adopted at the business meeting. These included one favoring the educational reorganization set-up in New Jersey; a second, the initiation of a sound parkway program for the state, and a third, requesting short courses by the college of agriculture at Rutgers University to train men in the maintenance of highway and park planting in the postwar period.

All who attended agreed that the educational program was one of the best ever offered at an annual meeting of the federation.

Recent developments in tree wound dressings were described by Dr. P. P. Pirone, of the New Jersey agricultural experiment station. Dr. Pirone reported that his recent research on tree paints showed that a mixture containing ninety-nine and three quarters parts of lanolin thinned in raw linseed oil and one quarter of a part of potassium permanganate resulted in greater callus development when applied along the edges of artificially made wounds on American elm and Norway maple than any of the other materials tested. Because the permanganate is not soluble in the lanolin-linseed oil mixture, it must be dissolved first in a small quantity of acetone before being added to the mixture. Among the tree paints found to be less effective in stimulating callus tissue than the lanolin-permanganate mixture were orange shellac alone; nine-

ty-nine and one-half parts of orange shellac and one-half part of a monopotassium salt of traumatic acid (the wound hormone isolated by Dr. Bonner, of the California Institute of Technology); ninety-nine and one quarter parts of lanolin, one-half part of traumatic acid and one quarter part of phenyl mercury salicylate. All of the above with the exception of the latter, however, were found to increase callus development more than where no tree paint was applied.

Plans for shade tree research by the United States Department of Agriculture in the postwar period were outlined by Dr. Curtis May, formerly of the Dutch elm disease laboratory, Morristown, and now charged to guide federal research work on shade trees. He pointed out that little factual information is available in the literature on the actual value of shade trees.

"Too many practices and too much advice have been borrowed from the literature on fruit and forest problems," he said, "and although some of this material is helpful, much of it does not hold for shade trees. For this reason we must embark on a sound research program specifically with shade trees, if we are to solve many of the problems in this field. The value of shade trees is such that more expensive treatments are justified in many instances as compared with fruit and forest trees."

Dr. May expressed the opinion that a coordinated program, assured of continuity and run by competent men, was the only way to approach the shade tree problems. He favors a concentration of effort on a dozen important problems rather than a "hit or miss" program on a larger number of miscellaneous ones. One important way of combating many tree diseases in the future will be the development of varieties or strains of trees resistant to a particular disease, he said. "A good start has already been made with such diseases as wilt of mimosa and blister rust of white pine," he concluded.

Dr. C. C. Hamilton, chief of the economic poisons section of the War Food Administration, described the duties of his office and reported on the availability of pest control materials for the 1945 spraying season. According to Dr. Hamilton, there should be an adequate supply of most spray materials with the exception of rotenone, pyrethrum and nicotine.

Inasmuch as most shade tree operators would feel the shortage of the nicotine, which heretofore has been available, Dr. Hamilton described the reasons for the probable shortage next year. It is due in part, he said, to the using up of inventories of nicotine as a result of heavy infestations of lice on food crops in 1943 and 1944 and the heavy codling moth infestation in 1944. In addition, only nicotine extracted from waste tobacco will be prepared in the coming year, whereas some leaf tobacco was available for this purpose in previous years. Since shade tree operators will be able to obtain little nicotine in 1945, they should begin to make plans for using more readily available substitutes.

E. L. D. Seymour, horticultural editor of the American Home, presented an interesting talk on the background and future plans of the living memorial idea.

"Memorials of any sort express the human urge to honor heroes. Plans for establishing memorials always skyrocket after a war. A few of those established in the past are beautiful, some are ordinary and many are just ugly.

"A memorial which is composed of weapons similar to those which caused the heroes' deaths is certainly far from desirable. It seems utterly foolish to glorify such weapons," he continued.

"While the basic intentions of such memorials are good, it is far better to honor the dead by building more useful memorials. Living memorials pay tribute to the dead, are more beautiful and increase in value as the years pass. Parks, groves of trees, playgrounds and libraries are certainly much more worth while, and the people who use them are constantly reminded of those who gave their lives for their country."

Mr. Seymour pointed out that the idea of living memorials has received the backing of horticultural groups and some federal and state agencies. He complimented the garden clubs of New Jersey and the New Jersey highway department for the establishment of the Blue Star drive on route 29, along which hundreds of dogwoods are being planted to commemorate New Jersey's war dead.

At the luncheon, Dr. W. H. Martin, dean and director of the New Jersey college of agriculture and the experiment station, told of the part



that the American farmer has played in the war. He also described why he favored the present educational reorganization bills to be introduced in the next session of the New Jersey legislature. He stressed particularly that this reorganization was not related in any way with the recently defeated constitutional revision amendment.

Spencer Miller, Jr., New Jersey highway commissioner, described the plans of his department in the construction of beautiful parkways. Mr. Miller pointed out that New Jersey was a pioneer in highway construction.

"We have been in the vanguard, up to yesterday, in the development of a good highway system," he said. "We must now plan against the day of our return to civilized living.

"A keystone of the policy of the state highway department is to set in motion a broad and comprehensive plan of parkway construction. With this end in mind, we have secured the aid of one of the leading parkway architects in the country. Plans have already been drawn for the development of a 10-mile stretch of parkway. I am sure that once this stretch is completed, there will be no opposition to further construction, since the idea will sell itself to all who view it."

The new federal bill on road construction will be of great help in the New Jersey roadbuilding program, Mr. Miller said. The federal government will make \$10,000,000 available each year for three years. This will be matched by a similar amount appropriated from state funds and will make in all a total of \$60,000,000 for the 3-year roadbuilding program in New Jersey.

Mr. Miller pointed out that still untouched is the Delaware River area from Trenton to Port Jervis. This important natural resource should be fertile ground for future parkway and park development, he concluded.

Three papers on important diseases of shade trees were presented. Edgar Rex, supervisor of plant pest control for the New Jersey department of agriculture, described the present status of the Dutch elm disease eradication program in the state. Lack of labor and funds have greatly reduced the department's program. Cut elm wood allowed to stand in outdoor wood piles constitutes a greater menace to the spread of the disease than a standing devitalized tree. He urged municipal tree men, however, to destroy any standing dead or dying elm under their jurisdiction as soon as possible. Mr. Rex pointed out that a diseased tree harboring the beetles

which transmit the fungus that was allowed to stand is suspected of being the source of infection for 112 other nearby elms. Sixty-eight per cent of these elms were within 300 feet of the tree known to have Dutch elm disease and to harbor infective beetles.

Don Parker, senior entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, told of the destructive virus disease of elms, phloem necrosis, which has already killed thousands of large elms in the middle west. Dr. Parker's paper proved interesting to those present even though the disease has not yet appeared in New Jersey. The audience was impressed with the necessity of being on the lookout for the disease and to report its presence to the proper officials immediately.

Dr. James Walter, pathologist for the United States Department of Agriculture, described his latest findings on the canker stain disease of the London plane tree. He was confident that the disease, which is serious in and around Camden and Philadelphia, could be brought under control by the following practices:

1. The complete removal of badly diseased trees or surgical treatment of trees showing localized branch infections. In the latter case it is necessary to remove at least three feet of the branch below the infected area.
2. Avoid wounding of bark.
3. Pruning London planes from December 1 to February 15 and using no asphalt tree paint over the cuts during this period.
4. When necessary, to prune between February 15 and December 1 and disinfect saws, ropes, climbing shoes, etc., by various means.
5. For tree paint, use gilsonite varnish containing two tenths per cent of phenyl mercury nitrate.

Dr. Walter pointed out that the mercury compound is not now available, but probably would be as soon as the war is over.

One of the best papers of the entire meeting was presented by Ralph Kauffman, Rutherford municipal forester. It was based on Mr. Kauffman's observations of street trees during the hurricanes of 1938 and 1944.

"The best procedure with questionable trees is to remove dangerous parts and allow the trees to stand until the following spring, at which time a final decision as to their disposition can best be made.

"The biggest headache for the municipal tree man is how to treat partially blown over trees," he said.

Of the 400 trees blown over in his territory, only one elm and two Lon-

don planes were involved, the remainder being maples and lindens. Mr. Kauffman feels that any maple or linden blown over more than eight inches off normal should be removed. The roots of these two species do not grow under the curb, thus providing no anchorage on the street side.

"If we continue to plant shallow-rooted trees such as maples and lindens, we shall continue to have trouble in the future," he said.

Besides their inability to withstand high winds, Mr. Kauffman felt that Norway maples have the following additional undesirable qualities: They are extremely subject to aphid infestations, verticillium wilt, basal canker fungi, winter injury and root girdling. In addition, their roots lift sidewalks, and grass cannot be grown beneath the trees.

The equipment necessary for an average shade tree department was listed by Richard Walter, Maplewood municipal forester. He also showed slides depicting some specialized equipment of great help to tree men, particularly after hurricanes. One piece of equipment that Mr. Walter now finds indispensable is a gasoline-powered chain saw which is easily handled by two men and which is capable of cutting across a 3-foot trunk in less than a minute.

A demonstration on the use of this saw was held in a park just opposite the hotel after the meeting.

Principal speakers at the banquet following the meeting were two wounded veterans of the Pacific campaign. Sgt. Jacob Peterson, Bayshore, N. Y., described his experiences as a gunner in a bomber on thirty bombing and twenty-one reconnaissance missions. Sgt. Peterson was shot down three times during his period of active duty.

Sgt. Lynden Tolls, Elmira, N. Y., told of his battle experiences on Guadalcanal and New Britain.

**BARNEY SPIWAK**, who recently resigned his position with the Towson Nurseries, Towson, Md., is now in business for himself at Rumson, N. J.

**WALTER E. CAMPBELL**, horticulturist, Greensboro, N. C., has purchased a portion of the old John A. Young nursery farm, which was abandoned as a nursery at the death of Mr. Young in 1930. This excellent piece of nursery land is just three miles from his present nursery and will be used for shade trees, specimen broad-leaved evergreens, fruits and roses. Work of thinning blocks and transplanting to the new location has already begun.



# Some Plants You Should Know

By C. W. Wood

I have chosen *Sedum nevi* to open this short series, not because it is the most beautiful or the most useful plant that will appear in the notes, but rather because it is the first on the list which I have been collecting during the past year. It might be well to say that this list is not of my own choosing. The names have been set down from time to time from letters which have come to this desk asking about the culture, appearance, history, etc., of plants in which the correspondents were interested at the time. It occurred to me early in 1944 that a few interesting articles might be made if these plants were set down as their names came to light. Since then, notes from various sources have been collected and I shall now attempt to present them to American Nurseryman readers, commencing with the present plant. The length of the series will depend largely upon its reception by readers. If you find the notes interesting and informative, I should be glad to hear from you; if you would prefer something else or a different presentation, word to that effect would be appreciated.

*Sedum nevi*, a native of the eastern United States, from Virginia and Illinois south to Alabama, is one of the better stonecrops, be it viewed from the standpoint of the plant fancier or the maker of landscape pictures. It is one of the many cases of a plant of quite wide distribution in the early settled part of our country which long escaped the attention of even the botanists. The literature available does not say just when it was first found, though all agree that the Rev. R. D. Nevius was the discoverer. Meehan, writing in 1878, says that Dr. Nevius found it "on rocky cliffs near Tuscaloosa (Alabama) within the past twenty years." It has therefore been known to botanists less than a century, to gardeners less than that and to most gardeners not at all. That is unfortunate, too, for it is one of the better sedums.

It may be that gardeners, thinking of it as an ordinary stonecrop, have allowed it to shift for itself along with the indestructible weeds like *S. acre* and *S. album*. If so, it is easy to understand why it is so seldom seen, because it wants watching over to a certain extent. The surest way to kill it that I know would be to put it in a dry, sunny place along with *Sedum acre* and allow the two plants

to fight it out. I suspect that our native would be parched by heat and drought long before *acre* had a chance to overcome it. Here in northern Michigan it is always best in light shade where it never suffers for want of moisture. Given that treatment, it slowly spreads its pretty rosettes of pale green to glaucous spatulate leaves and in June sends up leafy flower stems to a height of three or four inches, bearing a simple cyme with spreading or recurved branches of white flowers.

Praeger, who gives the species only one variety, *beyrichianum*, "a more diffuse and rather greener" plant, remarked that he found "no variation in about ten plants which I have had from as many sources." The more diffuse and rather greener form is of less landscape value than the type, according to my way of thinking, but there is, or at least was a few years ago, a decidedly red-leaved form in the trade which is a decided improvement over the type in certain situations. Both it and the type will bear investigation by the neighborhood grower who is looking for unusual items that are not too hard to manage.

## *Asperula Odorata*.

It is no doubt a handicap in a business way to have an absorbing love for the old, especially if that affection is aroused mostly because a thing is old. That is one reason some plantmen, including this one, never make much money from their labor. But there is a certain satisfaction that comes to us which the money-maker will never know; so we are contented. But once in a while we find an old plant that makes us money and that is double contentment. Woodruff is one of the latter.

The first reference I find to it in the literature is in a Saxon leech-book of 1000 A. D., where it is referred to as *wuderofe*. German references commence to appear about the middle of the thirteenth century and by another half century this plant had reached England, or at least it had begun to attract the attention of the chroniclers of that time. Although it appears to have made little impression upon the medical herbalists of that time, it was used in England at least in an ointment called "herb Walter" which was later contracted to "herb water." But its greatest use was as a strewing herb, because it is

when the leaves are crushed, as when walked upon, that it gives off the pleasant aroma of new-mown hay.

We are not likely to want it now to strew on church floors, and maidens have long since given up the practice of carrying it in their hands so the body warmth would release its perfume, but gardeners still adore it, not only for its odor, but also "for the sake of its tumbling masses of white blooms." It has the added recommendation of making itself at home in almost any lightly shaded spot, clothing the ground with its fine herbage and creating a low (eight inches) billowy whiteness in May. It grows readily from seeds and may be endlessly multiplied by division.

## The Florentine Iris.

It is only a step backward in chronology and one forward in usefulness to go from woodruff to the Florentine iris. Its association with man goes back beyond the first records of gardening, which is not to be wondered at when we remember that it was a plant's fragrance or its supposed or real medicinal qualities which attracted the early horticulturists. It must have followed the early settlers to our shores, too, for we find it listed in the oldest American catalogs, including that of Bartram.

Being an antique has in no way dimmed its appeal to modern gardeners—as I have proved to my own satisfaction by planting it beside the best modern varieties—or its commercial value. It is true, of course, that its flowers are small when compared with some modern kinds, but its pearly iridescence and pleasing iris fragrance have charms which cannot be denied. Although its economic value in a country of high wages is naturally less than that where cheap labor prevails, as in parts of Europe, where the records say as many as twenty million teething beads, made of the root, were exported before the war, one does not have to stretch his imagination much to see that the production of orris root could be made to fit into schedules of some plant growers. I do not find, at the moment, any figures on the importation of orris root into this country, but it must be large, for it enters into many products, including perfumes (especially violet), dental preparations, sachet powders and soap. And my druggist tells me that the preparation he sells

to conceal liquor on drinkers' breaths is largely made of orris. Be that as it may, the plant is good property in the hands of the neighborhood nurseryman who will take the time to push it.

#### Pinkroot.

Old Adrian von der Spigel, who "was perhaps the first to give directions for preparing an herbarium" and who wrote on botany back in the early part of the seventeenth century, gave his name to a group of American plants, of which the pinkroot, *Spigelia marilandica*, is the only one that has gained much prominence. "Prominence" is not the correct word, either, for, although it inhabits rich woods throughout the middle west from Ohio and Missouri southward to the Gulf of Mexico, it seems seldom to have gained the attention of gardeners. That is not as it should be, nor are the words of half praise one sometimes reads in the literature all that it deserves, because its one-sided cymes of yellow-throated, bright red flowers on stems to two feet in height are among the brightest ornaments of late spring and early summer that will grow in the amount of shade it will endure. Barclay wrote in the *Cyclopedia of Horticulture* that "shade is not necessary for its welfare in good, loose, deep loam," but I find that it suffers greatly in my dry, sandy soil if it is not well shielded from the sun, and it is always better here in soil that is constantly moist. All of which will tell the experienced plantsman that in the pinkroot we have a plant which will be eagerly taken by gardeners with shady spots to adorn.

#### Two Spring Veronicas.

I am grouping together these two veronicas, *V. filiformis* and *V. gentianoides*, not because they have any similarity from the garden point of view, but rather because they are two spring bloomers in a race which generally postpones its flowering until later. There are others in the genus, of course, which come along with late spring, but these two are quite early and both possess special virtues which should endear them to gardeners.

Despite a tendency to spread too rapidly for a gardener's peace of mind, especially if it receives plenty of moisture, *V. filiformis* is one of the better ground covers for sunny or partly shaded places. I am sure that you will be pleasantly surprised by the number of roles it can fill with grace and charm, if you will but experiment with it. For instance, try it as a carpet for bulbs, the large ones like daffodils as well as the smaller

kinds. Its shallow rooting, light herbage and small stature (two inches) will neither interfere with the growth of its companions nor cover the tiniest of them. Its light herbage (just enough to cover the ground, yet not enough to smother companions, except they be delicate little mountain plants) is, in fact, one of its best recommendations, as you will quickly recognize after comparing its habits with other ground covers, such as *V. pectinata*. There is no denying the fact, though, that it will spread far and wide if given the opportunity and correct growing conditions; so it should not be placed near small plants which are delicate. I think I should like it if it never bloomed, but I like it doubly well when it covers its carpet of pale green leaves under a canopy of small, pale blue saucers at daffodil time and later.

*Gentianoides*, on the other hand, is a stalwart of twelve inches or so, but a plant of as many uses as the first. The height of a foot, spikes of the palest of blue (skimmed milk) flowers, rosettes of shining leaves and a liking for light shade will suggest a myriad uses for it to the observing grower; so we need not take space for a recital of that phase. I had once and lost a beautiful variegated form of *gentianoides* and do not now find it listed. It too should be a valuable plant in the hands of neighborhood growers.

#### Rue Anemone.

When I was young in garden ways and read in the books that rue anemone "is rarely transferred to wild gardens," it was hard to reconcile the neglect of the plant implied by that statement with the beauty of some natural plantings that I knew. I think, however, that the same condi-

tions still prevail, and, if it is planted at all, it is sometimes brought into wild gardens. And this condition exists in spite of wholehearted praise given it by some of America's popular horticultural writers of modern days, as when Mrs. Wilder wrote: "It is dainty and charming and quite worth a place on the cool side of the rock garden or in woodsy places."

The botanists have had such a wonderful time with our little plant that it would be interesting to follow their peregrinations if space were available, but a short quotation from Meehan's "Native Flowers and Ferns of the United States" will have to suffice. "The great Linnaeus," he wrote, "believed it to be an anemone, and in this view he was followed by Aiton, Wildenow and most of the older European botanists, and by Pursh and Barton among the earlier botanists of America. Michaux first classed the plant with *thalictrum*, under its present specific name (*T. anemonoides*), and the same classification has been adopted by Darlington, Torrey, Gray, Chapman and the majority of modern botanists" here and abroad. It should be added, however, that the name now generally accepted is *Anemonella thalictroides*, which was given it by Spach, though still another name, *syndesmon*, given it by Hoffmannsegg, is used by some.

But the most important thing to the plant grower, as distinguished from the plant student, is that it is a splendid addition to any list of spring-flowering plants for shade, adding graceful foliage of small (nine inches or less) stature and a myriad small anemone-like flowers to the early spring scene. Generally, the flowers are white and not unlike those of the eastern wood anemone, though they vary to rose, and flowers of various degrees of doubleness are found in nature. On that score, Meehan remarked that "Peter Collinson, in a letter to John Bartram, dated January 31, 1738, and published in Darlington's *Memorials*, speaks of having received a plant with double flowers from the latter." Single or double, it is a good spring flower, deserving far more attention than is now given it. It is propagated from fall-sown seeds and from divisions of the thickened tuberous roots.

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## CHARLIE CHESTNUT

### The Night Shift



You can never tell how a day is going to end up. Like one cold rainy day last summer, me and Emil spent the day fussing around the office, didn't do anything hardly to speak of except just sorting over some old catalogs. So when it got to be 5 o'clock, I didn't waste no time, but started for the door and back to where I had my chevvy parked by the corncrib. "Goodnight, I'll see you tomorrow, Emil," I says as I went out.

Emil let out his usual grunt which passes for a parting salutation for him, and started over to his house. He hadn't gone but a few steps when I heard him yell, "Charlie, give me a hand with that danged cow, she's in the garden again.

When we got over to the garden the cow had eaten off a lot of the sweet corn and was taking some healthy nips at the celery. We chased her down to one end of the patch and Emil crept up on her to get hold of the halter. Just then she broke into a gallop and mowed down a row of egg plants. "If I get my hands on that critter, I'll wrap a fence post around her head," says Emil as he went past me puffing like an old horse with the heaves.

After a half dozen passes Emil got hold of her halter and started to pull her along. But the cow was in no mood to be led. The old lady knew a good thing when she saw it and didn't propose to be moved without some protest.

"Grab her by the tail, Charlie, and give it a good twist. That will get a little action," Emil proposed.

He just wasn't prepared for all the action that followed immediately. The cow made a leap and cleared the fence with Emil hanging on until he was knocked off his feet and landed among the pole beans, flat on his face in the soft mud. It took him a minute to get his breath but when he staggered up on his feet he looked like he had been tarred and feathered.

Just at that moment a car was driving in the front gate and as there is a honeysuckle hedge right there, the man in the car didn't see the cow until too late. He hit her with the front fender, pushing it down against the tire and bending the headlight off in a crazy angle.

I just caught a glimpse of the cow

as she weaved around a little, let out a blast like a bull moose, and then fell down in a heap with a dull thud.

"What is it, Charlie?" says Emil peering through the hedge. He didn't have his glasses on, so that anything over arms length away was just a hazy blur. "He's getting out of the car," I says. "Looks a little like George Pound, the constable."

"If Morse sent him from the bank, I'll sue him for damages. I told Morse I would pay that note soon as I start the fall delivery and—"

"Wait," I says, "it ain't George, it's somebody else, can't just place him but I seen him before someplace."

"You go out and talk to him, Charlie, while I go over to the office and get off these wet clothes and get some of this mud off. I may decide to sue him whoever he is, so just stall along until I get there."

Emil ducked through the fence to the office and I went out to where the gent was trying to lift the fender off his tire. Just then the man seen me. "She dove out at me before I could stop. She come out of them bushes a mile a minute, never seen a cow in such a hurry to get any place

in my life. Looks like she's done for. Is Emil around?"

"He's over in the office getting cleaned up a little," I says. "He took a spill in the mud when the cow jumped the fence. He had hold of her. Seems like I should know you," I says. "Just can't place you for the minute."

"I'm Sam Finney. I got a cheese factory out on the Mt. Zion Road. I was just stopping in to tell Emil the deal is all set to shoot ducks on that slough back of my place. Emil asked me the other day when I seen him at the barber shop if I could fix it to get him in there. Guess I'll go over and settle up with Emil for the cow, maybe I got one in my herd I could give him."

When we got over to the office, Emil had decided to start a fire in the stove to get things dried out a little. We got an old laundry stove there with four lids on the top, it ain't no account for heating but we only use it once in a while. Other times we throw papers and rubbish in it all summer until all the lids was sticking up in the air. Emil had touched a match to it and had his pants off as we came in the door. The fire was



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going with a roar that sounded like silo filler in full blast. "My gosh, Emil," I says, "you will have the office burned flat to the ground. That stove is filled with paper."

In no time the pipe was red hot, the office was filled with smoke, and sparks was coming out of the chimney. It looked like the fireworks display at the 4th of July Fireman's Picnic. Emil's Mrs. must of seen it, as she come running out. "I called the fire department, they'll be right out," she yelled at Emil.

Up to this time Emil still was covered with mud, dancing around in his long underwear. "Get my desk out, Charlie," he yelled at me. "It's got all the orders and bills in it."

Me and Emil grabbed the desk but it was loaded down so with junk we couldn't move it more than a foot from the wall. Emil started to cough from the smoke and staggered out to the open air, just as the fire truck drove in.

Red from the filling station was driving the truck, with two other gents he picked up. "We ain't supposed to start pumping until you pay your dues. You owe for last year and this year, total \$6," says Red.

Emil was just getting out his pocketbook to pay, when he noticed the smoke was dying down, and it looked like the fire was a false alarm. "If you boys won't trust me for a lousy \$6," says Emil, "don't bother to unwind your hose. Didn't I donate 50 cents for tickets for the Fireman's Picnic last summer, what more do you want?"

Emil had gone back into the office, so I says to Red, "I'll see that you get the \$6 if I have to steal it off of Emil. Thanks for coming out boys."

The fire truck drove out and as things quieted down a little Emil remembered the cow and the man in the car and the mud. "Looks like you got a lot of excitement going on here, Emil," says Sam, "what with run-away cows and burning down the office and all."

"Was that you drove in there just when the cow jumped the fence, Sam?" says Emil.

"I was just dropping in on my way home to tell you I fixed up the deal to shoot on that marsh back of my place. You might have to give the old lady a couple of fruit trees, but there's ducks there, Emil. Last winter there was over 500 stayed all winter. Since her husband died, she has been pestered by all kinds of hunters, but I kind of agreed to keep everybody else out but me and you."

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the old lady I will throw in some grape vines on it too."

Emil was sitting on the edge of the desk and as it was getting a little dusk, he flipped on the light. He caught sight of something in back of the desk where we had moved it out from the wall. He stood there squinting his eyes for a minute before he reached over and picked it up. "There's that bottle, Charlie. That's

the bottle that two gents gave me when we dug them two maples last fall."

"You mean it's the bottle you accused me of taking?" I says.

"I don't know of anytime that I need it any worse than right now," he says, as he dusted it off on his underwear and held it up to the light. "I been shocked and chilled, Sam, and you've been through an ordeal

too. Let's stop right here and take a good stiff one."

"I got to be going, Emil. The Mrs. will be waiting for me, and besides I want to make it right with you for that cow I killed."

Emil found three water glasses and poured out three drinks and set them on the desk. "Take this, Sam," says Emil. "It will settle your nerves and after that we can talk damages."

Sam took the rocking chair and I sat on a nail keg and Emil sat in his swivel chair and leaned back to relax. "Out in my buggy-shed," Sam began, "I got an old pot bellied stove, used to be in a depot on the B. & O. down in Indiana some place. My son-in-law was a brakeman on that line when they closed up that depot and he brought it out to the place. It's a regulation old railroad stove, and you can have it, Emil, and throw out this makeshift outfit you got here. I'll help you load it up if you want it."

"That's a great idea, Sam," says Emil. "I've always wanted a good depot stove and I'll sure come out and get it, won't we, Charlie?" he says to me to see if I was still there.

I glanced at my watch and seen it was 6:30. "No use to go to eat now," I says. "If I ain't there at the boarding house by 6, they lock the door," I says. Emil was filling the glasses

again while I was talking. "Say, boys, this is ladies day at Steamboat Fultons place. I'll take you all down for lunch, I think I seen he had corn beef on the special today."

"Charlie, you run over and tell Emma I got a business deal on so don't wait supper for me," says Emil. Sam didn't have any resistance left so we all loaded in the truck and went downtown. Emil's hair was plastered with mud and his pants was stiff with dried clay, but all that was forgotten.

I guess most of the members know how fast deals will get going at a place like Steamboats. Over the corned beef and a couple of beers Sam promised Emil a high grade Jersey cow, a half a cheese and the pot bellied stove.

It was 9:30 when we started for Sam Finney's place. We left Sam's car there in the driveway at the nursery and all drove up together. Emil insisted on driving around by the marsh to get the lay of the land, although it was pitch dark by that time. "You tell the old lady what I promised about the fruit trees and the grape vines, Sam. Tell her I will bring up some extra fancy stuff all number one, Sam."

It's only four miles to Sam's place, but it took up nearly an hour before

we found our way back to Sam's cheese factory.

"First we will load in the stove, Emil," says Sam. "Back up to that shed there over by the silo."

We found the stove packed away in the back of a half dozen assorted broken down farm wagons and other junk. It was big enough to heat the Civic Club hall. I'll bet it would hold 500 pounds of coal and take up half the space in our office. It took us an hour to take it apart piece by piece by lantern light and load it into the truck. I had a hard time to steer Emil off of a old broken corn binder that Sam offered to sell for \$2.50 and the chassis of a surrey that Emil had visions of using for something or other. We had a full load as it was.

"Now I'll get the cheese, Emil," says Sam. "Come here in the store room." Sam picked up a 200 lb. cheese like it was a bushel of potatoes and lifted it off the shelf. "This is one I been saving. I'm going to cut you a piece out of here, about 25 lbs., Emil. This is a real Sweitzer, old time quality. It's quite a trick, Emil, to put a cheese like that back on the shelf, if you can do it I will cut it right in two," said Sam as he gave me a wink.

"You just talked yourself out of a

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Shade Tree Whips . . . a timely finished product saving 2 to 4 yrs.' growing effort . . . excellent variety.

A very complete line of  
**ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS  
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including many scarce items.  
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Juniper and Spruce grafts,  
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Freeport Road, Butler, Pa.

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hundred pounds of cheese, Sam," says Emil, as he braced himself. He grabbed hold of it and pulled and tugged but he couldn't get it off the floor. The more he tried the worse he got until he finally grabbed his side and says, "If it wasn't for my hernia I could do it, but I'm liable to get hurt" That was the easiest way to ease out of a wild boast that he could handle a full cheese. If any of the members never done it, they should take a few pointers from an old cheese man before they try to lift one.

We loaded our cheese on with the stove and went out to look over the cows. "That one there with the bad hip is my best cow, Emil. She walks lame but she never runs away and she gives the best milk of the whole bunch. You can have her, Emil."

"You could team her up with Victoria, Emil. Between the cow with a broken hip and the horse with a bad stifle joint, you could get the fall plowing done like nothing," I says.

"How old is she, Sam," says Emil "She shows signs of old age creeping on, Sam, and I wouldn't want no cow that is ready for the old ladies home."

"Let's see," says Sam, "she got squeezed between the barn and the manure spreader the spring she was coming two years and that's how she hurt her hip. Seems like that wasn't more than three or four years ago. She's a dandy, Emil, you won't go wrong on that cow."

When I looked at my watch as we were coming down the home stretch getting near home, with the pot belied stove, and the cheese, and the lame cow walking behind it was after two o'clock in the morning. Emil was sitting on the back of the truck with his feet hanging out, half asleep, and the old truck was boiling after running in low gear all that ways.

We stopped the car in the drive way. Emil tied the cow up in the barn and we called it a day. As I was saying in the beginning, you can never tell how a day is going to turn out until it's all over.

N. N. OSLUND, Oslund's Nursery, Cambridge, Minn., is visiting relatives at Bloomington, Ill., with Mrs. Oslund. They will return home March 1 to get ready for the spring work.

THE Twin City Nurserymen's Association held its monthly meeting at the Y.M.C.A., St. Paul, December 13. This organization was established in 1921, and Harold Reid, of Holm & Olson, Inc., St. Paul, was its first president.

## SHADE TREES

**ASH, White.**

1-in. up to 2½-in.

**BIRCH, Amer. White**

5 to 6 ft. up to 1½-in.

**ELM, American**

6 to 8 ft. up to 3-in.

**ELM, Chinese**

5 to 6 ft. up to 1½-in.

**HACKBERRY**

1-in. up to 2½-in.

**HONEY LOCUST**

6 to 8 ft. up to 2-in.

**LINDEN, American**

5 to 6 ft. up to 1½-in.

**MOUNTAIN ASH, European**

4 to 5 ft. up to 1½-in.

Above varieties available  
in quantity.

Write for quotations, stating sizes  
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Mail want list for prices.

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Westminster, Md.

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## SHEPARD NURSERIES

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**SMALL FRUIT PLANTS**

Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries,  
Raspberries—our specialty.

**FOSTER NURSERY COMPANY, INC.**  
69 Orchard St., Fredonia, N. Y.



## Coming Events

### MIDWINTER CALENDAR.

January 3 to 5, 1945, Western Association of Nurserymen, Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City, Mo.

January 3, Kansas Nurserymen's Association, Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City, Mo.

January 3, Missouri Nurserymen's Association, Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City.

January 4 and 5, Indiana Association of Nurserymen, Purdue University, Lafayette.

January 5, Oklahoma Nurserymen's Association, Hotel Huckins, Oklahoma City.

January 6 to 8, executive committee meeting, American Association of Nurserymen, Hotel La Salle, Chicago.

January 9 to 11, Illinois State Nurserymen's Association, Hotel LaSalle, Chicago.

January 10, Maryland Nurserymen's Association, Emerson hotel, Baltimore.

January 12 and 13, Iowa Nurserymen's Association, Kirkwood hotel, Des Moines.

January 12 and 13, New York State Nurserymen's Association, Hotel Sheraton, Rochester.

January 15 to 17, short course for nurserymen, landscape gardeners and arborists, Ohio State University, Columbus.

January 16 and 17, North Carolina Association of Nurserymen.

January 18 and 19, Ohio Nurserymen's Association, Hotel Deshler — Wallick, Columbus.

January 23 and 24, Tennessee State Nurserymen's Association, Hotel Hermite, Nashville.

January 24, Oregon Association of Nurserymen, Heathman hotel, Portland.

January 24, New Jersey Association of Nurserymen, Hotel Stacy-Trent, Trenton.

January 25 and 26, Michigan Association of Nurserymen, Pantlind hotel, Grand Rapids.

January 29 and 30, Kentucky Nurserymen's Association, Kentucky hotel, Louisville.

January 31 to February 2, New England Nurserymen's Association, Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass.

February 7 and 8, Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia.

February 16, National Shade Tree Conference and Midwest Institute of Park Executives, jointly sponsored conference on midwest tree problems, Hotel LaSalle, Chicago, Ill.

February, West Virginia Nurserymen's Association, Charleston.

### IOWA PROGRAM.

The annual meeting of the Iowa Nurserymen's Association, at the Hotel Kirkwood, Des Moines, will open January 12, at 1 p. m., with an address by President Wayne Ferris. Committees will be appointed, and the secretary's report will then be heard. Joe Abrahamson, of the Mount Arbor Nurseries, Shenandoah, will

give "Some Facts Regarding Soil Erosion That Will Be Profitable to Every Nurseryman." Following an address by Harry Linn, Iowa's secretary of agriculture, Harold Parnham, of Robinson & Parnham, Des Moines, will present a paper entitled "Which Road?" prepared by Richard P. White, executive secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen. C. M. Slagg, of the United States Department of Agriculture, will speak on cedar blight.

Concluding this session will be a repeat performance of last year's successful "Information Please." Master of ceremonies will be J. Frank Sneed, president of the American Association of Nurserymen. The board of experts will consist of Harold S. Welch, Shenandoah; Carl Sjuln, Hamburg; Harley Deems, Charles City; W. H. Mast, Davenport, and A. J. Bryce, Des Moines.

The annual dinner will be held at 6:30 p. m. E. S. Welch, of the Mount Arbor Nurseries, Shenandoah, will speak on "Iowa Nurseries." Guest speaker will be Dr. C. E. Friley, president of Iowa State College, Ames. There will be a floor show under the direction of C. W. ("Dutch") Schmidt.

Saturday's session will begin at 9 a. m. with a talk by J. C. Baumhoefner, Cedar Rapids, on "Some New Methods of Converting Slack Season Time and Surplus Material into Cash." J. Frank Sneed will have charge of the question and answer period to follow. Arthur Brayton, of the Des Moines chamber of commerce convention bureau, will speak on "Adaptability and Ingenuity." After a business meeting and the election of officers, the Iowa chapter of the A. A. N. will meet and elect delegates.

### PENNSYLVANIANS TO MEET.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association will be held February 7 and 8, at the Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, announces Secretary Albert F. Meehan.

### GEORGIANS MEET LATER.

The Georgia State Nurserymen's Association will not meet in January, as has been the custom for the past several years. Instead, there will be a one-day short course held at the landscape architecture department at the University of Georgia, Athens,

sometime during the first week in May, announces Prof. Hubert B. Owens. All nurserymen and landscape contractors in Georgia and near-by states will be urged to attend.

### LANDSCAPE ASSOCIATION EXECUTIVE MEETING.

Secretary Harold E. Hunziker announces that a meeting of the executive committee of the National Landscape Nurserymen's Association is scheduled for 10 a. m., January 9, at the Hotel LaSalle, Chicago, Ill. At this meeting the committee intends to work out a scheme for helping members with the problems they sent in on activity forms enclosed with the invitational letter in August. The membership is now over 100.

### ILLINOIS SPEAKERS.

Speakers of outstanding importance feature the program of the annual meeting this year of the Illinois State Nurserymen's Association, January 9 to 11, at the Hotel LaSalle, Chicago.

The first session, opening January 9 at 1:30 p. m., will be given over to the regional meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen. After calling the meeting to order, President Arthur E. Schroeder will turn the meeting over to the regional committeeman, Arthur H. Hill. Speakers for the afternoon will be President Schroeder, Mr. Hill, J. Frank Sneed, president of the A. A. N., and Richard P. White, executive secretary of the A. A. N., whose subject, "Facing the Future, presages comments on postwar problems of the industry.

At the luncheon meeting, at 12:15 p. m. on the second day, Livingston E. Osborne, director of the Illinois state department of conservation—an attorney, who incidentally owns the Lilac Hills Nursery, Barrington—will speak on "Conservation."

Dr. George C. Decker, who last spring came from Iowa to succeed the late Dr. W. P. Flint as entomologist of the Illinois Natural History Survey, will speak on "The Nurseryman's Interest in Entomology."

Frank S. LaBar, Stroudsburg, Pa., will talk on "The Value of Your Trade Association," a subject he knows thoroughly as past president of the A. A. N. and can discuss with his customary entertaining fluency.

The only morning session, on the third day, will be a business session, at which officers' and committee reports will be heard and new officers will be elected.

A luncheon meeting will follow, at



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SUPERIOR  
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**PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY**  
of Plant Names  
64 pages, 3000 names, 25¢ per copy  
American Nurseryman Chicago

which Anderson Pace, chairman of the Illinois postwar planning commission, will speak on "Postwar Planning in Illinois." Prominent consulting industrial engineer, he will tell how Illinois is working out a plan coordinating the projects of the community and business interests of the state.

**NEW YORK STATE MEETING.**

The New York State Nurserymen's Association will hold its annual meeting January 12 and 13 at the Hotel Sheraton, Rochester.

The first session will open Friday at 9:30 a. m. with an address of welcome by Byron A. Johnson, president of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. Howard Taylor, president of the New York State Nurserymen's Association, will make the response. Richard P. White, executive secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen, will speak on "Human Relations in the Nursery Business." After a talk by J. D. Parsons, district manager of F. W. Dodge Corp., Buffalo, on "Our Future Business as Related to Building Expansion," Dr. George Avery, director of the Brooklyn Botanical Gardens, will tell of "Some Opportunities Available to Nurserymen."

The directors of the association will hold a luncheon meeting. At 2 p. m. the afternoon session will open with a talk by J. W. Johnston, garden editor of the New York Herald Tribune, on "The Nursery Industry as I See It." Following will be a business meeting, including committee reports and election of officers.

At 4:30 p. m. the Western New York Nurserymen's Association will meet, with President R. L. Holmes presiding.

At 5 p. m. the western New York chapter of the American Association of Nurserymen will hold its election of delegates and officers.

The banquet will be held at 6:30 p. m. A. N. Christy, Newark, will be toastmaster. Guest speaker will be E. H. Forbush, of the Production Credit Corp., Springfield, Mass. Entertainment will be by the Rose City ensemble, Newt Depew and Cliff Mooney.

Saturday at 8:30 a. m. members will meet on the roof garden for a complimentary breakfast given by Brown Bros. Co., Rochester; Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark; Kelly Bros. Nurseries, Dansville; Maloney Bros. Nursery Co., Dansville, and C. W. Stuart & Co., Newark. J. J. Powers, district public relations manager of the Railway Express Agency, Boston,

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300,000 TREES**

Land sold for park site; must move at sacrifice.

Less than \$100.00, add 20 per cent for packing. \$100.00 to \$500.00, add 10 per cent for packing. Carload lots, no charge for packing.

**GREEN ASH**  
6 to 8 ft. .... \$0.40  
8 to 10 ft. .... .60

**RED MAPLE**  
8 to 10 ft. .... .60  
10 to 12 ft. .... .90

**CHINESE ELM (Ulmus Pumila)**  
6 to 8 ft., only ..... \$0.25  
8 to 10 ft., only ..... .40  
10 to 12 ft., only ..... .75  
12 to 14 ft., only ..... 1.00

**CATALPA SPECIOSA**  
6 to 8 ft. .... \$0.50  
8 to 10 ft. .... .75

**CERCIS (Redbud)**  
3 to 4 ft. .... .25  
4 to 5 ft. .... .35  
5 to 6 ft. .... .45

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Mass., will speak on "The Nursery Business in Relation to Transportation." Joseph J. Myler, secretary-treasurer of Neisner Bros., Rochester, will talk on "The Blunders of Modern Business." H. W. Hochbaum, of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will tell of "The 1945 Victory Garden and Its Inferences Toward Future Nursery Business." The concluding speaker will be Russell McCarthy, area director of the War Manpower Commission, Rochester, who will talk on "Manpower and the Future."

Preceding this meeting, the New York State Horticultural Society will hold its annual meeting January 10 to 12, at the Seneca hotel, Rochester.

#### INDIANA PROGRAM.

The Indiana Nurserymen's Association will meet January 4 and 5, at the Purdue University Union, La Fayette. The program for the conference has been announced by R. B. Hull, extension landscape architect at Purdue.

President Floyd Bass will open the meeting at 10:30 a. m., January 4. Following the invocation by Rev. E. R. Balsley, student pastor, and the address of welcome by H. J. Reed, director of the agricultural experiment station, J. D. Siebenthaler, Dayton, O., will speak on "Meeting the Problems of Higher Costs in the Nursery Business."

After luncheon in the Purdue Union cafeteria, there will be committee conferences and then a business meeting. J. A. McClintock, Purdue, will talk on "Knowledge That Should Reduce Nursery Costs." The Indiana A. A. N. chapter meeting will be held late in the afternoon. In the evening will be a banquet with movies and music.

January 5, the morning session will begin at 8:30 a. m. D. DenUyl, Purdue, will talk on "A Forester Looks at the Nursery Business." H. Bicknell, Bicknell Landscape Service, Cleveland, O., will tell of "Tools and Devices to Cut Labor Costs." J. S. Tidd, of the United States Department of Agriculture, stationed at Purdue, will speak on "The Phloem Necrosis Problem and Its Present Aspect."

At the afternoon session Dr. G. D. Scarseth, director of the American Farm Research Association, will talk on "Start with a Productive Soil." The remainder of the afternoon will be taken up by a round-table discussion, with Dr. Laurenz Greene, Purdue, presiding. Others participating will be Paul Ulman, Frank Wallace,

J. J. Davis, C. T. Gregory, Clarence E. Baker, J. D. Siebenthaler, G. H. Lehker and H. O. Deay.

#### MARYLAND NURSERYMEN TO HONOR DR. CORY.

The program for the meeting of the Maryland Nurserymen's Association, January 10, at the Emerson hotel, Baltimore, will deal with short cuts for operating and maintaining satisfied customers under wartime conditions and the outlook for business after the war. F. N. Price Supplee, Philadelphia, Pa., will speak on "Planning and Building Markets for 1950." W. C. Price, of Towson Nurseries, Towson, and Mrs. Andrew Simon, also of Towson, have been invited to lead a discussion in roadside marketing. Prof. J. P. Porter, of Cornell University, will tell of "Opportunities and Responsibilities in Post-war Landscape Service." Prof. A. S. Thurston, of the University of Maryland, will discuss "What Is Ahead in the Nursery Business?" Other prominent speakers will be Dr. T. B. Symons, director of extension, University of Maryland, who will extend greetings, and Dr. W. B. Kemp, director of the experiment station, who will speak briefly on "The Maryland Experimental Station and the Nurseryman."

The executive board has disclosed that one of the major events of the meeting will be a luncheon to honor Dr. Ernest N. Cory, Maryland's state entomologist, in recognition of his thirty-five years of untiring and use-

ful service to the nursery industry and the people of Maryland.

In making the announcement Paul S. Hofmann, secretary of the association, said:

"Dr. Cory's activities in the interest of nurserymen during the past thirty-five years have resulted in untold benefits for the industry. Not only has he served the nurserymen in his home state, but as one of the nation's outstanding entomologists he has served the nurserymen of America by effectively fostering better relations between state officials, particularly as they pertain to reciprocity on interstate shipments. For the past sixteen years he has served as secretary of the Eastern Plant Board and was one of the organizers of the National Plant Board."

"Dr. Cory began his career in 1909 at the old Maryland agricultural college, now the University of Maryland, as an assistant to Dr. T. B. Symons, the present dean of agriculture, who at that time was state entomologist. In 1914, when Dr. Symons took the directorship of the school of agriculture, Dr. Cory was appointed state entomologist and placed in charge of insect control activities in the state. In 1938, in addition to his duties as state entomologist, he was made vice-director of the Maryland extension service and placed in charge of plant pest regulatory activities for Maryland. He has served as president of the Washington Entomological Society, of the eastern branch of the American Association of Economic Entomologists and of the Plant Pest

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A Complete Assortment  
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Clean Well Grown Plants

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#### BERRY PLANTS

No. 1 Tip Plants

	Cumberland	Per 100	Per 1000
Raspberry	.....	\$6.00	\$50.00
Boysenberries	.....	7.50	65.00
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FOREST AND SHADE TREES  
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FRUITS—BERRIES—VINES  
SHADES—SHRUBS—LINERS  
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## CHINESE HOLLY

*Ilex cornuta burfordii*  
not berried. Hardy to Ohio river and  
Maryland area.

- ★ Easy to grow
- ★ Easier to sell
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18 to 24-in. Liners out of 4 1/2-in. pots,  
well branched, heavily foliaged  
and should make berried plants in  
one or two seasons. \$25.00 per 100.

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## HIGHBUSH CRANBERRY

(*Viburnum opulus*)

See our advertisement in  
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are profitable if you grow the best cut flower  
varieties. We offer best varieties, 3 to 5-eye  
divisions.

	Per 100	Per 1000
BARONESS SCHROEDER	\$35.00	\$300.00
EDULIS SUPERBA	18.00	150.00
FELIX CROUSSE	20.00	150.00
FESTIVA MAXIMA	18.00	150.00
FRAGRANS, late red	18.00	150.00
LADY LEONORA BRAMWELL	18.00	150.00
MODESTE GUERIN	25.00	200.00
MONS. JULES ELIE	35.00	300.00
PRESIDENT TAFT	35.00	300.00
QUEEN VICTORIA	18.00	150.00
SARAH BERNHARDT	30.00	250.00
VENUS	25.00	200.00

Write for full list.

PHIL LUTZ PEONY FARMS  
Boonville, Ind.

## BURTON'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR  
EVERGREEN GRAFTS, TRANSPLANTED  
EVERGREENS, SHRUB LINERS.  
Write!  
RAKE ITEMS YOU DO NOT  
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## Lining-out Evergreens

Good assortment of standard varieties.  
Price list on request.

SCOTCH GROVE NURSERY  
SCOTCH GROVE, IOWA

Control section of the Entomological  
Association, and he is at present sec-  
retary and business manager of the  
American Association of Economic  
Entomologists. He was recently presi-  
dent of the National Shade Tree Con-  
ference."

## MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION HOME-COMING PROGRAM.

The Michigan Association of Nurs-  
erymen will meet at Grand Rapids for  
the first time since December, 1922,  
when the organization was formed  
there. Arthur L. Watson, general  
chairman, is making special effort on  
the arrangements for this two-day  
home-coming meeting.

The program will open January 25,  
at 10 a. m., at the Pantlind hotel, with  
an address by President Walter M.  
Coon. Walter Sack, city manager,  
will make the address of welcome,  
which will be followed by the report  
of Secretary Harold E. Hunziker.  
Prof. Roy E. Marshall, of Michigan  
State College, will tell of "Fruit  
Grower Demands and Trends in Va-  
rieties," and Dr. V. R. Gardner, di-  
rector of the experiment station, will  
talk on "The Agricultural College and  
the Nursery Industry."

The afternoon session will open at  
2 o'clock with a talk by Richard P.  
White, executive secretary of the  
American Association of Nurserymen,  
on "Fundamental Thinking as a  
Protection for the Future." Hy Steed,  
manager of radio station WLAV,  
Grand Rapids, will talk on "Problems  
of a Broadcaster." A business meet-  
ing and the election of officers will  
follow.

The annual dinner will be at 7 p. m.  
Bert J. Manahan, of the Pontiac Nur-  
sery Co., Romeo, first president of the  
association, will be toastmaster. Greet-  
ings will come from Charles Figy,  
commissioner of agriculture, Lansing,  
and Arthur H. Hill, executive com-  
mitteeman of the A. A. N., Dundee,  
Ill. Featured on the floor show will  
be Clifton Youngman, humorist and  
philosopher, with his presentation of  
"Around Our Town," and the national  
barber shop quartet champions in  
"Harmony Halls."

The Friday morning session will  
open at 10 a. m. with a talk by Prof.  
Ray Hutson on "New Developments  
in Spray Materials." C. A. Boyer, di-  
rector of the bureau of plant indus-  
try, Lansing, will speak on "Obser-  
vations on Supply and Quality of  
Nursery Stock in Michigan." C. E.  
Moore, agency organizer of the Mut-  
ual Life Insurance Co., will talk on  
"Training Yourself for Better Sell-  
ing." A short meeting of the Michi-

## LINING-OUT STOCK

With our present supply of stock  
fast diminishing, we offer the fol-  
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<b>CYDONIA Japonica,</b> Flowing Quince	Per 1000
6 to 12 ins., S.	\$15.00
12 to 18 ins., S.	20.00
18 to 24 ins., S.	25.00

<b>ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA,</b> Black Locust	
4 to 6 ins., S.	4.00
6 to 12 ins., S.	6.00
12 to 18 ins., S.	8.00

<b>ACER RUBRUM,</b> Red or Scarlet Maple	
6 to 12 ins., S.	20.00
12 to 18 ins., S.	25.00
18 to 24 ins., S.	30.00

<b>LIRODENDRON TULIPIFERA,</b> Tulip Tree	
4 to 6 ins., S.	7.50
6 to 12 ins., S.	10.00
12 to 18 ins., S.	12.00
18 to 24 ins., S.	15.00

<b>ALTHAEA HIBISCUS,</b> Rose of Sharon	
4 to 6 ins., S.	5.00
6 to 12 ins., S.	10.00

Place your order now for Spring  
Delivery.

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## GARDEN ROOTS

Washington Asparagus

	Per 100	Per 1000
2-yr.	\$2.50	\$20.00
1-yr.	1.75	15.00

Rhubarb  
MacDonald and Ruby Red  
Strong Divisions  
\$35.00 per 100

THE WILLIS NURSERY COMPANY  
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Wholesale growers of the best

Ornamental Evergreens,  
Deciduous Trees,  
Shrubs and Roses.

Write for our current trade list.

THE KALLAY BROTHERS CO.  
Painesville, Ohio



## EVERGREENS

Growers of Quality Evergreens

Lining-out Stock a Specialty

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EVERGREEN NURSERY CO.

Established 1864 : STURGEON BAY, WIS.

## Old English BOXWOOD

(Wholesale Only)

All slow-grown dense specimens. Red clay soil.  
Priced by height and spread. 18x12 ins. to 24x22  
ins. in unlimited quantities. Also large specimens  
up to 5 ft. Write for price list.

BOXWOOD GARDENS

Mrs. R. P. Royer High Point, N. C.

## BUXUS SEMP. WELLERI

(Weller's Hardy Northern Type)

Only Boxwood proved hardy in Northern  
States for Twenty Years.

Ask for our Perennial catalog.

WELLER NURSERIES CO., Inc.  
Leading Perennial Growers  
Holland, Mich.



gan chapter of the A. A. N. will be held at noon.

Friday afternoon there will be a quiz session from 2 to 3:30 p. m. Speakers from the preceding sessions will be on hand to answer questions. A business meeting and election of officers will follow.

Special arrangements are being made to provide entertainment for the ladies, who are most welcome at the convention.

### OHIO SHORT COURSE.

The sixteenth annual short course for arborists, landscape gardeners and nurserymen will be held at Ohio State University, Columbus, January 15 to 17. Registration will take place on the morning of the first day at the horticulture greenhouse, while the sessions will be held in Campbell hall. Only an afternoon session is announced for January 15, a meeting sponsored by the Ohio chapter of the National Shade Tree Conference in cooperation with the university department of horticulture. The complete program is as follows:

**JANUARY 15, 1:15 P. M.**

"Surplus War Materials," by representative from regional office of procurement division of United States Treasury Department, Cincinnati.

"The Changing Field of Arboriculture." Panel discussion by S. W. Parmenter, arborist, Kent; C. B. Cavanaugh, Cavanaugh Tree Experts, Atwater; J. A. Craig, Landscape and Arboreal Service, Youngstown; Sidney McNeal, McNeal Tree Service, Tiffin.

Discussion and demonstration of the use of the Speed saw in tree removal, by W. S. Speed, Speed Tree Service, Columbus.

Business meeting of Ohio chapter of the National Shade Tree Conference.

**JANUARY 15, 7:30 P. M.**

"Selling Tree Services," by Leslie Petrie, Charles F. Irish Co., Cleveland.

"Lessons from a City Street Tree Survey," by L. C. Chadwick, Ohio State University.

**JANUARY 16, 9 A. M.**

"Where Do Plant Insects Come From?" by J. S. Houser, Ohio agricultural experiment station, Wooster.

"Diagnosis of Tree Diseases," by Paul E. Tilford, Ohio experiment station, Wooster.

Plant Clinic: "What's Your Trouble?" by L. C. Chadwick, J. S. Houser, Paul E. Tilford and L. C. Petrie.

**JANUARY 16, 1:30 P. M.**

"Policies of the Department of Horticulture and Its Value to You," by Alex Laurie, Ohio State University.

"Postwar Landscape Development of the Home Grounds," by J. P. Porter, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

"Plant Combinations," by A. M. Grube, Lakewood Nursery, Lakewood, O.

Open discussion on landscape problems, by Victor H. Ries, Ohio State University; J. P. Porter, and A. M. Grube.

**JANUARY 16, 7:30 P. M.**

"A Critical Review of Some Woody Plants," by John Siebenthaler, Siebenthaler Nurseries, Dayton; Paul Kallay, Kallay Bros. Co., Painesville; Carl Kern, Wyoming Nurseries, Wyoming, and L. C. Chadwick.

**JANUARY 17, 9 A. M.**

"How Good Is Your Catalog?" by Victor H. Ries.

Roses: Discussion leader, Walter Burwell, Burwell Nursery Co., Columbus. "Propagation and Storage," by Paul R. Bosley, Bosley Nursery, Mentor. "Soil Building," by Melvin E. Wyant, Rose Specialist, Inc., Mentor. "Wholesale Production," by Gerald K. Klyn, Mentor. "Pest Control and Garden Maintenance," by E. S. Boerner, Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N.Y. "Varieties," open discussion.

Soils: "Fundamental Practices," by Robert E. Yoder, Ohio experiment station, Wooster. "Conservation of Nursery Soils," by Hugh A. Stevenson, Soil Conservation Service, Elsberry, Mo. "Nursery Practices," by Frank Turner, Berryhill Nursery Co., Springfield. Topic to be assigned, by Laddie Mitiska, Lakewood Nurseries, Amherst.

Plant Propagation: "Some Scientific Aspects," by V. T. Stoutemyer, U.S.D.A., Glenn Dale, Md. "Seed Problems," by Tom Kyle, Bohlender Nurseries Co., Tipp City. "Cutting and Grafting Problems," by J. Howard Burton, Hilltop Nurseries, Caststown.

### TENNESSEE PROGRAM.

The Tennessee State Nurserymen's Association will hold its convention January 23 and 24, at the Hotel Hermitage, Nashville, and on the following day, January 25, the Tennessee State Horticultural Society will open its two-day convention there. Programs for these meetings have been announced by G. M. Bentley, secretary of both organizations.

President Henry N. Boyd will call to order the Tennessee nurserymen's meeting at 1:30 p. m., Tuesday, January 23. The mayor of Nashville, Thomas L. Cummings, will give the

address of welcome, in response to which Norman Nicholson, Commercial Nursery Co., Dercherd, will speak.

Henry B. Chase, Chase Nursery Co., Chase, Ala., will talk on "Keeping Our Feet on the Ground."

After President Boyd offers his official address, W. A. Easterly, Easterly Nursery Co., Cleveland, will lead discussion of it.

After the report of the secretary-treasurer, Commissioner of Agriculture C. C. Flannery, Nashville, will speak. Richard H. Jones, Nashville, will speak on "Things of Importance to Nurserymen." To conclude this

## WANTED FOR APRIL 1945

1000 Fir—Veltch, Fraser, Nordmann  
or Concolor ..... 5 to 10 ins.  
750 Chamaecyparis pilifera aurea. 4 to 8 ins.  
500 Chamaecyparis obtusa gracilis 4 to 8 ins.  
250 Juniperus pfitzeriana, B&B...30 ins.  
250 Juniperus keteleeri, masculata  
or schottii (grafts) ..... 2-in. pot  
500 Dwarf Alberta Spruce ..... 4 to 8 ins.  
250 Koster or Moerhelm Spruce... 4 to 8 ins.  
1000 Taxus nana (brevifolia) ..... 3 to 6 ins.  
2500 Taxus cuspidata ..... 3 to 6 ins.  
5000 Taxus capitata ..... 3 to 6 ins.  
750 Arborvitae—Geo. Peabody  
Golden ..... 4 to 8 ins.  
2500 Arborvitae—Douglas  
Pyramidal ..... 4 to 8 ins.  
100 Arborvitae Pyramidal, B&B... 5 ft.  
100 Canada Hemlock, B&B... 4 ft.

### BROAD-LEAVED

250 Euonymus vegetus ..... 5 to 10 ins.  
250 Ilex crenata (a hardy variety) 4 to 8 ins.  
1000 Mahonia aquifolium ..... 3 to 6 ins.  
250 Pteris japonica ..... 4 to 8 ins.  
1000 Rhododendron, grafted hybrids 2-yr.  
250 Rhododendron, grafted hybrids 5-yr.

### SHRUBS

1000 Azalea Mollis, balled or pots. 2-yr.  
250 Azalea Mollis, balled ..... 5-yr.  
3000 Japanese Barberry, 1-yr. .... 9 to 12 ins.  
250 Japanese Barberry, 3-yr. .... 20 ins.  
500 Redleaf Japanese Barberry,  
1-yr. .... 9 to 12 ins.  
250 Euonymus, alatus or yedoensis. 15 to 20 ins.  
250 Hydrangea p. g., big flowers. 15 to 20 ins.  
250 Ilex verticillata ..... 9 to 12 ins.  
500 California Privet ..... 30 ins.  
500 Amur River Privet ..... 15 to 20 ins.  
100 Flowering Almond, own roots. 15 to 20 ins.  
100 Rhus canadensis ..... 15 to 20 ins.  
250 Mock Orange, virginialis, dbl. 15 to 20 ins.  
250 Spiraea prunifolia ..... 15 to 20 ins.  
1000 Spiraea vanhouttei, hedging. 15 to 20 ins.  
250 Spiraea vanhouttei ..... 3 ft.  
250 Lilac, Persian ..... 12 to 15 ins.  
100 Lilac, hybrids ..... 12 to 15 ins.  
100 Viburnum carlesii ..... 12 to 15 ins.  
500 Viburnum lantana ..... 15 to 20 ins.  
500 Viburnum opulus, No. 1 ..... 15 to 20 ins.  
250 Weigela, a good pink ..... 15 to 20 ins.  
100 Polyantha Roses, No. 1 ..... 2-yr.  
250 Hybrid Tea Roses, No. 1 ..... 2-yr.

### SHADE TREES

100 Schwedler Maple, whips ..... 2 to 5 ft.  
100 Mountain Ash, whips ..... 1 to 2 ft.  
250 Oak-Pin, Red or Scarlet, whips 1 to 2 ft.  
50 Magnolia-soulangiana, linnel  
or nigra, 3-br., B&B ..... 30 to 48 ins.  
50 Japanese Maple, True Redleaf 1 to 2 ft.

### FRUIT

2500 Apple, Pear and Plum, seedling  
stock for 1945 budding ..... No. 1  
250 Peach—Elberta, Halehaven,  
Southaven and Champion ..... 1-yr., No. 1  
100 Cherry—Windsor and Napoleon ..... No. 1  
100 Plum—Stanley and German Prune ..... No. 1  
100 Red Currant—Wildor ..... No. 1  
100 Rhubarb—Linneaus ..... No. 1  
500 Raspberries—Cumberland and  
Latham ..... No. 1  
1000 Asparagus—Washington ..... No. 1  
2000 Strawberries—Premier and Fairfax ..... No. 1  
IF YOU HAVE ANY OF 'EM—WRITE

## PEACOCK NURSERY, COPLEY, OHIO

We have for sale or trade, a lot of 5 and 6-yr. old apple trees (40 old and new varieties). Also have some tulip, ash and Lombardy poplar that average about 2-in. cal.

## WANTED

Wrapped Shrubs  
and  
Perennials  
for store trade

**J. L. SCHILLER**  
Maumee, Ohio

## WANTED

FRUIT TREE STOCKS

Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry

Also Rose Seedlings for budding.

**STORRS & HARRISON**  
NURSERIES, INC.

Painesville, Ohio

## HARDY VINES — GROUND COVERS

	100 rate	1000 rate
Euonymus carrierei, 2-yr. ....	\$0.16	\$0.12
Euonymus coloratus, 2-yr. ....	.12	.10
Euonymus coloratus, Hvy., 3-yr. clumps...	.20	.18
Silver-lace Vine, 2-yr....	.25	.20

## HARDY SHRUBS

Lonicera maacki podocarpa (late honeysuckle), 2 to 3 ft....	.18	.15
3 to 4 ft. ....	.20	.18
Salix caprea (French Pussy Willow) 3 to 4 ft. ....	.20	.18
Hamamelis vernalis (Winter-flowering Witch Hazel), 3-yr. sdg., 15 to 18 ins....	.06	.05

## W. N. SCARFF'S SONS

New Carlisle, Ohio

## RED RHUBARBS

MacDonald and Canada Red

## ANDREWS NURSERY CO.

FARIBAULT, MINN.

## EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS

	Per 1000
ILEX OPACA, American Holly 3 to 5-in. ....	\$4.50
TSUGA CANADENSIS, Hemlock 3 to 5-in. ....	4.50

Satisfaction guaranteed.

## EVERGREEN GARDEN NURSERY

McMinnville, Tenn.

## ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Washington and Paradise  
1 and 2-year.

## VICTORIA RHUBARB ROOTS

Ask for quantity prices.

We also grow a complete line of

## Small Fruit Plants

## KRIEGER'S WHOLESALE NURSERY

Bridgman, Mich.

## PEONIES

Wholesale and Retail

## PHIL LUTZ PEONY FARMS

Boonville, Ind.

session, Dr. Brooks D. Drain, of the Knoxville experiment station, will tell of new blight-resistant pears.

Immediately following adjournment, the Tennessee chapter of the American Association of Nurserymen will hold its meeting and election of officers.

At 6:30 p. m. will be held a banquet for members, their families and guests. There will be entertainment and music by a string band for square dancing. Lipscomb Davis, Nashville, will be master of ceremonies.

The second session will be opened January 24 at 9 a. m. with a talk by Joe H. Howell, Knoxville. Prof. Hubert B. Owens, head of the landscape department of the University of Georgia, will speak on "Teaching Landscape Architecture in the South."

Harlan P. Kelsey, East Boxford, Mass., will discuss the question "Should Legislation Be Enacted to Make Obligatory the Use of Standard Names for Plants and Plant Products in Commerce?"

W. H. Cummings and Thomas G. Zerger, both of the department of forestry relations of the Tennessee Valley Authority, will illustrate with lantern slides their talk on "Investigations on the Propagation of Promising Nut Trees." Following a talk on "Cherry Leaf Spot and Its Control" by Dr. A. A. Nikitin, of the Tennessee Copper Co., Copperhill, there will be a business meeting. Committee reports will be heard and officers will be elected.

The next morning, January 25, the Tennessee Horticultural Society will open its thirty-ninth annual convention. Among the speakers who will discuss various topics of interest to orchardists will be Lee McClain, Washington Heights Nurseries, Knoxville, who will give "A Nurseryman's Suggestions to the Fruit Grower." The afternoon session will be given over to the Tennessee Peach Council and will feature a forum on peach marketing. The annual banquet will be held at 6:30. At the Friday sessions a considerable list of speakers will discuss various orchard problems.

DESPITE a good crop of conifer seeds this year, E. C. Moran, Stanford, Mont., believes there will probably be a shortage of some items, due to the lack of labor. He reports that more Black Hill spruce seeds have been sold this year than in the preceding five years and Douglas fir is selling fast. He recently returned from a seed-collecting trip in British Columbia.

## C. M. Hobbs & Sons, Inc.

BRIDGEPORT

INDIANA

Established 1875.

## WHITE-FLOWERING DOGWOOD

## GINKGO

## NORWAY MAPLE

## SOFT MAPLE

## SWEET GUM

## THURLOW WILLOW

## WELL GROWN EVER- GREENS, in variety.

## Northern-grown Stock

## Specimen Evergreens

B&B

## Evergreen Liners

## Ornamental Shrubs

## and Shade Trees

## J. V. BAILEY NURSERIES

St. Paul 6, Minn.

## THE NEW CHIPMAN'S CANADA RED RHUBARB

Still available.

In quantity, as low as 35c.

Write

## SUMMIT NURSERIES

Stillwater, Minn.

Book orders early.

## SPECIMEN EVERGREENS

## SNEED NURSERY COMPANY

P. O. Box 700

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## EVERGREEN TREE LINERS

Write for price list.

## SUNCREST EVERGREEN NURSERIES

Johnstown, Pa.

General Line of Small Fruit Plants

Wholesale Growers of

Black Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes, Blueberry Rooted Cuttings, Asparagus, Seedling and McDonald Rhubarb.

## L. J. RAMBO'S WHOLESALE NURSERIES

Bridgman, Mich.

# This Business of Ours

*Reflections on the Progress and Problems of Nurserymen*

*By Ernest Hemming*

## A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

It is rather difficult to say a Happy New Year with a world at war and the very opposite in our thoughts.

We are informed that our foreman, Tech. Sgt. Edward C. Cannon, who has been with us since our nursery was started until he went into the army, has been seriously wounded. His last letter was full of the thought of getting back to the nursery.

We can acknowledge this great sacrifice that Ed and his buddies are making with the thought of hope for a Happy New Year and full faith in Merry Christmases to come for our children.

## JUST THINKING.

America's greatness, in a large measure, is due to its ability to throw off mental shackles, routines and customs that have outlived their usefulness.

We all at times cling to a practice that has become obsolete when we take time to think about it. This is true of all the professions—ours is no exception. It is easier to let the other fellow do your thinking for you; yet there is no profession that calls for more individuality than that of horticulture. Nothing is constant except the natural laws. It deals with living organisms, plants in endless variety. The weather, soils, moisture, temperature, etc., may be said to be in a constant state of flux. Yet we are likely to look on our goods as if they were a manufactured article.

As an illustration, our particular part of the country is marine formation, so that the soil is more or less alkaline and so is not suited for the growing of ericaceae, rhododendrons, azaleas, blueberries, etc., which prefer an acid soil. It is safe to say that hundreds of dollars are wasted annually in planting them. I am guilty of having planted a carload of Rhododendron maximum in a woodland dell that seemed just suited for these plants, of which not one remains, besides having made endless small plantings of like nature, and I have watched plantings by others gradually fade out and this in spite of especially prepared soil.

I have noticed one exception; it was a planting of rhododendrons around the old Friends' Meeting House, evidently done years ago and

still in fair condition. The answer seemed to be that, because the building was built on a rise, the rain falling on the roof had evidently leached out the alkaline qualities of the soil; at least, the mossy condition of the soil around the building indicated it. This leads to the suggestion that maybe the water, if from an artesian source, which we are using in the propagating department may be worth investigating.

All this leads up to the question: Should the local nurseryman catalog a plant just because it is a "good thing" or should he confine himself to those plants suited to his neighborhood?

It is not just a question of ethics; it is doubtful if in the long run it is profitable even though national publicity, such as magazines, create a demand. Our profession is a little different from the drug stores selling vitamins; at least it is held more accountable for results and the results are more obvious. Maybe if we approach the subject of guarantees from this angle it would not be so difficult to arrive at a uniform practice.

Maybe, some day, plants will receive a horticultural classification indicating the conditions and locations under which and where they thrive best, but even so there will always be those who like to do their own experimenting and see if they can get a Gardenia florida to survive the winter. So maybe it is the customer who ought to be classified and not the plants.

E. H.



**SHERWOOD NURSERY CO.**  
EVERGREENS - Propagators & Growers  
141 S. E. 65th Ave., PORTLAND, ORE.

**ALL TYPES  
OF EVERGREENS**

*Wholesale Only*

## CENTRAL CALIFORNIANS' CHRISTMAS PARTY.

Many years have passed since there was a bigger or a better meeting of the Central California Nurserymen's Association than the annual Christmas party, which was held at L'Omellette, near Palo Alto. About seventy-five members, many with their wives, attended the first mixed party the group has had for three or four years. Since only sixty members had made the reservations as the committee had requested they should, a few were delayed somewhat in being served, but the general Christmas cheer smoothed things over and a good time was had by all.

No business was transacted at the Christmas party. The retiring president, Jack McDonnell, acted as chairman until the new officers were introduced, when the meeting was turned over to the president for 1945, Fred Hammerstraum. Mr. McDonnell introduced several of the members' wives, including Mrs. Frank Santirel,

## Ready for immediate shipment:

### BERRIES

**Blackcaps** — Cuthbert, Latham, Lloyd George, St. Regis ever-bearing.

### Boysenberries

**Strawberries** — Banner, Marshall, Narcissus, New Oregon, Redheart, Brightmore.

### SHADE TREES

**Birch** — Cutleaf and European White.

**Cherry** — Single Weeping.

**Elm** — Chinese and Corkbark.

**Goldenchain (Laburnum)** — Vulgare.

**Horse Chestnut** — Red and Pink.

**Maple** — Norway, Silver and Sycamore.

### Mountain Ash.

**Plane Tree** — European.

**Redbud** — Canadensis.

**Willows** — Golden and Wisconsin.

### SHRUBS

**Almond** — Pink-flowering.

**Lilacs** — In variety.

**Forsythia.**

**Cydonia, etc.**

Write for Catalog.

## RICH & SONS NURSERY

Rt. 4

Hillsboro, Ore.

## WANT LINES

To feature to nurseries on the Pacific coast by manufacturer of labels and tags. Have more than 1300 ACTIVE ACCOUNTS and 3500 prospects.

MANUFACTURERS submit offers.

## R. R. RICHARDSON

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Sunset Nurseries, Danville; Mrs. Clyde Stocking, San Jose; Mrs. Elmer Hougland, Palo Alto; Mrs. Charles Burr, Palo Alto; Mrs. Jules Christensen, San Francisco; Mrs. Mary McDonnell, Oakland (who the president assures us is the mother of four, not five, fine youngsters as reported last month in the American Nurseryman). He also introduced the husbands, all of whom are officials in the association for the coming year.

Formal entertainment was provided by a magician, whose feats of sleight of hand were new, baffling and well executed. Afterward the Christmas tree was unveiled, and each member stepped up as his number was called and received his gift, which, custom required, was opened at the tables. The gifts were original and, for the most part, clever or/and entertaining. None was left on the tables after the party, indicating the care which had been taken in their selection. Lewis Crane, executive secretary of the state association, acted as Santa Claus. He has the height if not the girth for the office.

Elmer Hougland, garden manager for the Pacific Guano Co., is taking a leave of absence on account of health. After having been away for nearly a year, Mr. Hougland returned to his duties last spring, but is now forced to return to the hospital. He will be at the United States veterans' hospital in Arizona. W. B. B.

#### CALIFORNIA RULE.

Following the ruling in the Axell case published recently in these columns, the unemployment stabilization commission of the state of California has sent instructions to field auditors to clarify the type of firms subject to unemployment insurance payments. As the first sentence of the paragraph below indicates, florists' stores and nursery branches devoted strictly to selling are subject to tax. Nurseries principally devoted to growing plants, according to the second sentence, are not. The paragraph of instructions follows:

Nurseries. A "nursery" whose activities are principally the selling of products to the public and/or the manufacture of floral pieces or similar products is a commercial enterprise; services performed in such selling and manufacturing activities and in caring for the plants and stock being held or prepared for sale is not exempt as agricultural labor. A nursery, however, whose activities are principally in the growing of plants, flowers or other horticultural products is a "farm" within the meaning of Rule 7.1; services performed in cultivating and caring for such growing products and in preparing them for market is exempt as agricultural labor.

## PORTLAND WHOLESALE NURSERY CO.

306 S. E. 12th AVENUE

Avery H. Steinmetz

PORTLAND, OREGON

### Quality Stock

Cutleaf Weeping Birch  
European White Birch  
Kwanzan Flowering Cherry  
Single & Double Weeping Cherry  
Bechtel's Flowering Crab  
Chinese Elm  
Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn  
European Mountain Ash  
Pin. Red and Scarlet Oak  
European Sycamore  
2-year and 3-year-old trees—  
excellent quality.

CONIFERS AND BROAD-LEAVED  
EVERGREENS  
SHADE AND FLOWERING TREES  
FRUIT TREE SEEDLINGS  
FRUIT TREES  
DECIDUOUS SHRUBS  
VINES AND BULBS  
PORTLAND ROSES

*Write for our Catalog*

### A. MCGILL & SON

FAIRVIEW, OREGON

Wholesale Only

**GOOD WESTERN-GROWN  
NURSERY STOCK**

**Fruit Tree Seedlings  
Flowering Ornamental Trees  
Shade Trees**

Grown right and packed right.  
Combination carloads to Eastern  
distributing points will save you  
on freight.

### MILTON NURSERY CO.

A. Miller &amp; Sons, Incorporators

MILTON—Since 1878—OREGON

#### OUR SPECIALTIES

Birches—Flowering Cherries, Crabs and  
Plums—Chinese Elm—Hawthorns—Lilacs—  
Lindens—Flowering and Globe  
Locusts—Columnar, Globe, Norway and  
Schwedler Maples—Mountain Ash—Oregon  
Grape—Oriental Plane—Willows.

**SEND US YOUR WANT LIST  
FOR QUOTATIONS**

Combination Carloads to Eastern  
distributing points at minimum freight  
cost.

### AS ALWAYS— OREGON'S BEST SOURCE of GOOD ROSES

Our limited crop is reserved for  
our regular customers this year.

### PETERSON & DERING

Wholesale Rose Growers  
Scappoose, Oregon

### OREGON-GROWN NURSERY STOCK

We have a complete line of shade and  
flowering trees, both whips and heavier  
branched stock.

Flowering Cherries, Flowering  
Crabs, Plums and Locusts,  
Norway and Wiers Maples,  
Oaks—Chinese Elm—Mountain  
Ash—Birch—Hawthorns.

### DOTY & DOERNER, INC.

6691 S. W. Capitol Highway  
PORTLAND 1, OREGON

### BALED SHINGLE TOW

(CEDAR SHAVINGS)

### WM. A. JOHNSTON

408 Postal Bldg., Portland 4, Ore.

### NOTICE

Decreased production makes it impos-  
sible to book orders for new customers.  
For the duration the limited supply is  
reserved for our regular trade.

**HOWARD ROSE CO.**  
Hemet, California

### PACIFIC COAST NURSERY

Specializing in fruit tree seedlings  
since 1914. We also have Norway  
and Schwedler Maple, Chinese Elm,  
European White Birch, Cut-leaf  
Weeping Birch, Paul's Scarlet Haw-  
thorn and Kwanzan Flowering  
Cherry. All 2-yr.-old stock.

**John Holmason, Prop.**

2244 N. Skidmore Ct.  
Portland 11, Oregon

## REGELS PRIVET.

One of our good common shrubs is the Regels privet, *Ligustrum obtusifolium regelianum*. It is a native of Japan and has been in the trade for a long time. Previously listed as a variety of *ibota*, it is now considered a variety of *obtusifolium* and should be listed in that way. The true type of Regels privet is a low shrub, rarely exceeding six feet in height, with horizontal-spreading and overlapping branches, as is well shown in the cover illustration. This plant as often offered for sale by the trade is more upright, reaching a height of eight feet or more and less inclined to exhibit the characteristic horizontally spreading branches.

The leaves are dull green and usually about one to two inches or a little more in length and elliptic oblong in outline. Plants growing in full sun often exhibit a good purplish-green fall foliage color.

White flowers are produced early in June in middle Ohio and are followed by black fruits bearing a gray bloom which are highly attractive during the fall and winter months.

The Regels privet is easily transplanted and will do well in the average garden soil. It does well in sun and will stand shade if the soil conditions are not too dry. This plant suffered somewhat during the past summer during an extended drought. Propagation should be by cuttings selected from typical horizontally branched plants.

Because of its attractive habit of growth, good foliage, flowers and fruit and because of its wide adaptability, the Regels privet can be used in many situations in the landscape planting. The low horizontal form makes an excellent foundation plant. This same type may be used in the border where it is wished to emphasize a distinct habit of growth. The larger-growing form may be used for screen purposes in the border. It is not unusual to find the Regels privet used for hedges, and it is quite satisfactory for that purpose. L. C. C.

DARRELL R. BURNS, 2024 S. 128th St., Seattle, 88, Wash., recently purchased the Boulevard Park Greenhouses, formerly owned by Robert Annex.

OTTO DAMGAARD, Des Plaines, Ill., has the contract for planting the Vaughan General hospital, near Wheaton, keeping a crew busy during the winter and spring. Donations by the Red Cross and other agencies provided about \$70,000 for the landscaping of this army hospital.

## ANOTHER RECIPROCAL.

Announcement was made December 7 of an agreement between the Arkansas state plant board and the Oklahoma state board of agriculture permitting trade in nursery stock without restrictions between the two states.

Each shipment must bear the inspection certificate of the state of origin, the agreement specified. Equivalent methods of nursery inspection shall be used in each state. Arkansas no longer will require Oklahoma nurseries to file copies of inspection certificates or to secure permits for shipments into Arkansas. Oklahoma will extend similar privileges to Arkansas nurserymen.

The agreement does not apply to licensing of agents or nurserymen or dealers who go into the other state to solicit orders for nursery stock.

A similar reciprocal agreement has been in effect between Arkansas and Missouri since 1938.

B. J.

## INDUSTRY AIDS GARDENS.

In recognition of the outstanding contribution of industry to the 1944 war food effort, the National Victory Garden Institute announced last month its plaque awards to nearly eighty American industrial companies. Stating that without the food grown by factory and office workers, the garden effort in 1944 might have fallen short, Lester J. Norris, chairman of the institute, said, "We estimate that at least 2,000,000 home or community gardens were grown as the result of industry's effort."

The awarding of the plaques was based on a survey which covered the number of company and home gardens, size of company plots, acreage, pounds of food grown, cost of operation, promotional activities and advertising support.

According to Andrew S. Wing, secretary-manager of the National Victory Garden Institute, executives of industrial plants, public utilities, railroads, financial and other organizations gave wholehearted support to the garden movement. Many corporations provided spacious tracts of property to employees for gardening and aided in the planning, planting and care of the gardens. The climax of the year's garden activity in most cases was the harvest show, where employees exhibited their garden masterpieces. Mr. Wing stated that most companies would carry on, that many additional companies will join the garden movement next year, and that it will be a permanent feature of employee relations programs.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

Five lines, \$1.00,

each additional line 20 cents,  
per insertion.

## BERRY PLANTS

## STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Certified, 6,000,000 Blakemore, Klondike, Aroma and Danlap. Grown on new land. Excellent quality. Orders booked for fall and spring delivery. \$7.50 per 1000, 25 per cent deposit with order. Due to the shortage of strawberry plants, we advise you to book your order at once.

ROMINES PLANT FARM  
Dayton, Tenn.

THORNLESS Boysenberries ... \$5.00 per 100  
Regular Boysenberries ..... 4.00 per 100  
Youngberries ..... 2.50 per 100  
Blakemore Strawberries ..... 7.00 per 1000  
V. P. BASHAM, Mountainburg, Ark.

## EVERGREENS—Specimen

## EVERGREENS

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA	Each
3 to 4 ft., 3 to 5 canes, bare root	\$.025
2 to 4 ft., 3 to 5 canes, B.B.	.35
EUONYMUS JAPONICUS	
2 to 3 ft.	.60
3 to 4 ft.	1.00
EUONYMUS PATENS	
18 to 24 ins.	.60
2 to 3 ft.	1.00
THUJA ORIENTALIS	
Chinese Arborvitae, B.B.	
4 to 5 ft.	1.00
THUJA BIOTA	
2 to 3 ft.	1.25
24 to 30 ins.	1.00
THUJA, Baker	
3 to 4 ft.	1.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.25
THUJA ORIENTALIS COMPACTA, B.B.	
4 to 5 ft.	1.00
5 to 6 ft.	1.25
THUJA, Golden Compacta, B.B.	
2 to 3 ft.	.75
3 to 4 ft.	1.00
THUJA, Golden Pyramidal, B.B.	
4 to 5 ft.	1.00
5 to 6 ft.	1.25
THUJA, Dwarf Berkman's Golden, B.B.	
24 to 30 ins.	1.00
JUNIPERUS PFITZERIANA	
2 to 3 ft.	1.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.25
JUNIPERUS TAURIFOLIA	
18 to 24 ins.	.75
2 to 3 ft.	1.00
JUNIPERUS, Spiny Greek	
2 to 3 ft.	1.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.25
JUNIPERUS SABINA	
2 to 3 ft.	1.00
JUNIPERUS ANDORRA	
2 to 3 ft.	1.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.25
JUNIPERUS, Irish	
3 to 4 ft.	.75
2 to 5 ft.	1.00
JUNIPERUS, English	
2 to 3 ft.	.75
3 to 4 ft.	1.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.25
JUNIPERUS ASHFORDI	
3 to 4 ft.	.75
JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS DEPRESSA	
2 to 3 ft.	1.00
JUNIPERUS, Golden Spreading	
2 to 3 ft.	.75
AUREA CONSPICUA BIOTA	
3 to 4 ft.	.75
4 to 5 ft.	1.00
Packed at the price F.O.B. our station.	
JOPPA NURSERY CO.	
Jopka, Ala.	

JUNIPER PFITZER and HIBERNICA  
These from a new block grown on clay  
loam soil. Truck or carlots only.  
HUMPHREYS LANDSCAPE SERVICE  
Mt. Sterling, Ky.

WAX-LEAVED LIGUSTRUM  
Several thousand choice plants for sale.  
18 to 24 ins.; 2 to 3 ft.; 3 to 4 ft.  
WATSON NURSERY,  
Monticello, Fla.

Surplus Stock  
can be easily and quickly turned into  
Cash  
listing it in the  
American Nurseryman Classified Ads.

## EVERGREENS—Lining-out

## LINERS

Quality coniferous seedlings and transplants in assortment. Write for spring trade list.  
SUNCREST EVERGREEN NURSERIES  
Johnstown, Pa.

## AZALEAS

Hardy, heavy Snow and pink (native) Azaleas, 2 to 3 ft., \$10.00 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., \$15.00 per 100.  
MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.

## HARDY PLANTS

**PACHYSANDRA**  
25,000 nice, heavy, rooted cuttings. \$5.00 per 100 or \$40.00 per 1000. Cash with order, no C.O.D.  
EAST HILL NURSERIES, Chesterland, Ohio

## PACHYSANDRA

From 2 1/2-in. pots.

\$60.00 per 1000.

NICK'S NURSERY, Anchorage, Ky.

## VERBENA

Bright pink perennial, large field plants, \$4.00 per 100; 2000 for \$30.00.  
MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.

Sweet-scented Blue Violeta, hardy, heavy bloomers. Large plants, \$3.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1000.  
MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.

**CUSHION MUMS** and **CHRYSANTHEMUMS** for all your needs. Send for catalog.  
WONDERLAND NURSERIES, Ellersong, Va.

## NUT TREES

**PAPERSHELL PECAN TREES**, extra-fine, budded and grafted. World's largest growers. Fruit Trees. New catalog and prices free.  
BASS PECAN CO., Lumberton, Miss.

## ROOTS

## GARDEN ROOTS

1, 2, 3 and 5-yr. Mary Washington asparagus roots. Whole rhubarb roots, horse-radish roots, herbs, St. Regis raspberry plants, dewberry plants. Potted strawberry and potted blueberry plants. Witloof Chicory roots for winter forcing. 5 and 8-yr. asparagus roots for forcing. Rhubarb roots for winter forcing.  
WARREN SHINY,  
Nurseryman and Root Specialist,  
Woodbury, N. J.

## ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Mary Washington, 1-yr., non-irrigated. \$8.00 per 1000 in bulk.  
ROY WILKINS,  
Newberg, Ore.

## RUBY RHUBARB

No. 1 Divisions, 22c.  
BERGESON NURSERY,  
Fertile, Minn.

## SEEDS

## PEACH PITS

Southern collected, high germination, \$3.00 bu. Peach seedlings for budding or grafting, \$25.00 per 1000. 100,000 Boxwood. Prices right.  
RIVERDALE NURSERIES, Riverdale, Ga.

## SHRUBS AND TREES

## LINING-OUT STOCK

For Spring 1945

	Per 100	1000
Berberis thunbergii, 2 and 3-yr. sdigs., 9 to 12 ins.	.....	\$30.00
12 to 18 ins.	.....	42.50
Berberis thunbergii, purple leaf, 1-yr. sdigs., 3 to 6 ins.	.....	30.00
Forsythia fortunei and following, cut of 2-in. pots: F. spectabilis, Spiraea vanhouttei, Viburnum selboldi and tomentosum, Weigela Candida, rosea and Eva Rathke.	.....	\$ 9.00 75.00
Kolkwitzia	.....	11.00 95.00
Azalea kaempferi and mollis, Pieris japonica, Rhododendron carolinianum and sdigs. hybrids	.....	12.50 115.00
Ampelopsis, Boston Ivy	.....	12.50 115.00
Following cut of 2 1/2-in. pots		
Juniperus depressa plumosa and pfitzeriana	.....	12.50 115.00
Taxus cuspidata	.....	14.00 135.00
Taxus C. Moon's columnaris	.....	16.50 160.00
Following in limited quantity		
Heavy apple trees, reasonably good heads, 2 to 2 1/2-in. cal. Varieties are Delicious, Stayman, York, Rome Beauty, \$35.00 per 10. Prices are all F.O.B. nurseries. Packing at cost. Subject to prior sale.		

ARTHUR DUMMETT Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Hopa Flowering Crab

3-yr. branched, heavy, 5 ft. and up.....75c

2-yr., branched, 4 to 5 ft.....60c

2-yr., 3 to 4 ft., br. and partly br.....30c

Dolgo Crab, whips

2-yr., 4 to 5 ft., br. and partly br.....40c

He de France, Butterfly Bush

2 to 3 ft. ....20c

Grapevine, Fredonia, Concord, Lurie,

Cynthiana, strong, 1-yr.....10c

Orders under \$5.00 not accepted.

Packing free. F.O.B. Van Buren.

HARWELL NURSERY, Van Buren, Ark.

WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD. A fine

block of 600, 5 to 6 and 6 to 7 ft. Given space.

Nursery-grown

C. A. MAUZY & SON, Columbus, Ind.

HARDWOOD CUTTINGS  
FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

Average 3 ins. long

	Per 1000
Cornus amomum	.....\$3.50
Cornus paniculata	.....3.00
Cornus lutea	.....3.50
Elder, cutleaf	.....3.00
Forsythia intermedia	.....3.00
Honeysuckle bella albidia	.....3.00
Honeysuckle maackii	.....3.50
Hydrangea p. g. (true)	.....3.50
Philadelphus grandiflorus	.....3.00
Physocarpus opulifolius nanus	.....3.00
Regel Privet (true)	.....3.00
Spiraea billiardii rosen	.....3.00
Spiraea froebell	.....3.00
Spiraea vanhouttei	.....2.50

Terms, cash with order. Packed free.

## SCOTCH GROVE NURSERY

Scotch Grove, Ia.

All plants shipped bare root	Per 10	Per 100
Seedling Pecans, 3 to 4 ft.	.....\$6.00	\$60.00
4 to 5 ft.	.....7.00	65.00
5 to 6 ft.	.....8.50	75.00
Flowering Almond, 2 to 3 ft.	.....4.00	....
Weigela Eva Rathke, 2 to 3 ft.	.....4.00	....
Abelia Grandiflora, 2 to 3 ft.	.....3.00	25.00
Althaea, Lucy and Rubia,		
3 to 4 ft.	.....3.00	....
Ligustrum Japonicum, 4 to 5 ft.	.....4.00	....
Lonicera Fragrantissima,		
3 to 4 ft.	.....3.00	25.00
Goldust Aucuba, 2 ft.	.....10.00	....

## HOME NURSERIES, Concord, Ga.

## HONEY-SUCKLE

Lonicera Halliana Japonica (Hall's Honey-suckle), strong No. 1 2-yr., self-growing; three to four 15 to 20-in. leads. Carefully graded, selected plants, \$4.00 per 100; \$30.00 per 1000. Lighter plants, \$20.00 per 1000. Immediate shipment.  
MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.

25,000 Sycamore Trees, also Shrubs, 100,000 8-in. cuttings; 10,000 lbs. Kentucky Coffee Beans, per lb. 25c; Osage Orange, 70c; Sycamore Platanus, 40c; Allanthus, 50c; Regels and Amur River North Privet, 70c; Catalpa, 55c.

## SCHROEDER NURSERY CO.

Granite City, Ill.

## AMERICAN SEEDLINGS

Red Cedar, Pine, Magnolia Glauca, Red Maple, Liquidambar styraciflua (sweet gum), pink-flowering fragrant Crab Apple, Poplar, Plum, bearers of red and yellow sweet fruit; 2 to 3 ft., \$10.00 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., \$15.00 per 100.  
MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.

25,000 QUERCUS BICOLOR (Swamp White Oak), 6 to 12 ins. Order in units of 100. \$20.00 per 1000; \$2.50 per 100.

Send orders now. Delivery to be made when weather permits.

## VERHALEN NURSERY CO.

Scottsboro, Texas

## CORNUS FLORIDA.

Hardy, heavy, mammoth-flowering white Dogwood, 2 to 3 ft., \$10.00 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., \$15.00 per 100.  
MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.

VIBURNUM OPULUS, 3 to 4 ft., 35c;

4 to 5 ft., 45c. Philadelphus Virginialis,

3 to 4 ft., 35c; 4 to 5 ft., 60c. Old-fashioned

Genetion Apple, 11/16 up, 75c.

BRUENING'S NURSERIES, Higginsville, Mo.

Send for new Spring list of ORNAMENTAL

TREES, SHRUBS and EVERGREENS, both

liners and whip-grade stock.

THOMAS B. MEEHAN CO.

Dresher, Pa.

## VINES

## GRAPE CUTTINGS

	Per 1000
10,000 Caco	.....\$20.00
1,000 King	.....8.00
15,000 Green Mountain	.....8.00

Immediate Delivery.

C. D. WRIGHT

Hamburg, Ia.

Can do large lots Hall's Japanese lining-out Honeysuckle; also large size clumps, 4-branched and up. Write wants.

TARLTON NURSERIES—Morton Bros.

R. 7, McMinnville, Tenn.

## DECORATIVES

## DECORATIVES

New 1944 clean, selected Gum Balla, Pine Conea, Chinaberry, Jimpona, Cotton and Magnolia Pods, Pine Needles, berried Cedar, green Vine Roping, various colored; bright Sprays and Leaves. Liberal samples of all, \$5.00.

MRS. CHARLIE ROBINSON, Greenville, Ga.

## SUPPLIES

GIBRALTAR Frost Covers pay for themselves. Economical, long-lasting, also ideal for windbreaks. 6 ft. wide; 50 ft., \$13.75; 100 ft., \$26.00; 150 ft., \$39.00. NEW AMSTERDAM IMPORT CO., 122 Chambers St., New York 7, N. Y.

## WOOD PLANT BANDS.

Used by the largest growers of Carnations. Snaps, Stocks, perennial plants and all plants to be transplanted in the greenhouse or outdoors. Get your supply now, also for Vegetable plants for resale.

No.	Size in ins.	Weight per 1000	Per 1000
No. M-310	1 1/2 x 1 1/2 x 2 1/2	.....12 lbs.	\$2.95
No. M-320	2 x 2 x 2 1/2	.....15 lbs.	3.30
No. M-340	2 1/2 x 2 1/2 x 3	.....20 lbs.	3.75
No. M-350	3 x 3 x 3	.....21 lbs.	4.10
No. M-360	3 x 3 x 4	.....32 lbs.	4.75
No. M-391	4 x 4 x 4	.....40 lbs.	5.50

Packed 1000 to the carton.

We do not break the carton.

## LIGHT WOOD FLATS.

Suitable only for holding and shipping our Wood Plant Bands. Bands are not included at prices below.

	Per 1000 flats
M-370, holds 12 1 1/2-in. bands	.....\$2.75
M-390, holds 12 2-in. bands	.....3.30
M-392, holds 12 2 1/2-in. bands	.....3.75
M-393, holds 6 3-in. bands	.....3.25
M-394, holds 6 4-in. bands	.....3.95

Packed 100 to the carton. We do not break cartons.

## AMERICAN BULB CO.

1335 W. Randolph St., Chicago 7, Ill.

31-37 W. 27th St., New York 1, N. Y.

## WAXES

Book your orders now for:

Nursery-Dip-Wax for roses, shrubs.

Trowbridge Grafting Wax—

tops in grafting material.

Treekote for your pruning compound.

Write for prices.

WALTER E. CLARK & SON,

Milford, Conn.

## FLATS

12x20x3, Tamarack, 15c; Cedar, 17c each. Knock-down 14x20x3, 3c more each. Small supply.

OSCAR C. STONE R. 1, Manistee, Mich.

COTTONETTE Squares are best for stocking.

Saves time and twine. All sizes in bulk.

Write for prices. NEW AMSTERDAM IM-

PORT CO., 122 Chambers St., New York 7,

N. Y.

## WANTED

WANTED: Transplanted understocks as follows:

Acer palmatum

Juniperus virginiana

Cornus florida

Magnolia kobus

Magnolia acuminata

Magnolia glauca

Picea excelsa

Please quote prices in lots of 1000 to 5000.

HESS' NURSERIES,

P. O. Box 52, Mountain View, N. J.

WANTED: For cash, anything up to \$0,000

Taxus Cuspidata Capitata liners, 10 to 12

inches, or 12 to 15 inches. Early spring

delivery.

GARDNER'S NURSERIES, Rocky Hill, Conn.

## FOR A DOLLAR

you can offer that surplus in a classified ad of 5 lines on this page—quickly and easily turning stock into cash.

## AT ONLY 20c PER LINE

you can keep a list of specialty items before trade buyers through the selling season at small cost.

Send your copy (count 6 average words to line, for the next issue to reach us by January 10.

## AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

343 S. Dearborn St.

CHICAGO 4, ILL.



## OBITUARY

### Mrs. Andrew Sherwood.

Mrs. Margaret Sherwood, wife of Andrew Sherwood, of the Sherwood Nursery Co., Portland, Ore., died December 6. Surviving her, in addition to her husband, are two sons, Duane A. and Roger D.; her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Underwood, Milwaukee; and three brothers, Malcom, Milwaukee; Gordon, of the navy, and Robert, now in Persia. Services were held December 8 at the Grace Baptist church, with burial in Lincoln memorial park.

### Lt. William A. Reed, Jr.

Lt. William A. Reed, Jr., 24, son of William A. Reed, Baltimore, Md., was killed in action August 6. Prior to entering the service Lieutenant Reed was associated with his father in the nursery business.

Lieutenant Reed entered the service in November, 1941, and was commissioned a lieutenant in the tank corps in October, 1942. He was a veteran of the African and Sicilian campaigns and saw action in Normandy on D day.

A brother, John Philip, is a corporal in the army air forces in the Admiralty islands.

### Charles F. Miller.

Charles F. Miller, who began his nursery work with Andorra Nurseries, Philadelphia, Pa., and later became associated with nurseries at West Grove, Pa., died December 15. He was employed by the Conard-Pyle Co., West Grove, September 11, 1916, and was with that company almost steadily as a plant propagator. He also worked for the Dingee & Conard Co. when that firm was in existence.

Mr. Miller was born December 22, 1867. His survivors are his widow, who was Miss Frances Thomas, of West Grove; a son, Charles H., West Grove; a daughter, Mrs. Ethel Englehardt, Philadelphia; four grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

### Dr. Herbert H. Whetzel.

Dr. Herbert H. Whetzel, 67, a member of the agricultural faculty at Cornell University for forty-two years and the first professor of plant diseases in the United States, died November 30 at his home, near Ithaca, N. Y.

He organized and developed, under Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey, the first department of plant pathology in the United States. He served as its head

## BACK THE ATTACK WITH A PARAGON SPRAYER No. 3

THE War Production Board has authorized a limited production of Paragon Sprayers for the fight against the enemy on the food front. Order your Paragon from your dealer immediately, before his supply is sold out. Fill the container with 12 gallons of spray solution and kill the parasites on your orchard and nursery stock. The powerful pressure from the over-size air chamber delivers a uniform spray that completely covers every twig, leaf and bud, destroys the insect enemies and prevents their young from maturing. Paragon Sprayer No. 3 has wide wheel rims and low-hung container; stands steady on uneven ground. Long extension pipe and spray hose enable you to cover larger area without changing position of sprayer. Equally efficient for work inside the greenhouse and for whitewashing barns, poultry houses, tool sheds and basements.

Price for Paragon No. 3 is frozen at \$25.95, east of Rocky Mountains, complete with 7½-ft. pipes, 10-ft. spray hose and 2 nozzles. Air gauge, \$2.50 extra. One or two wheel truck at your option. If your dealer does not have the Paragon Sprayer, write us direct.

THE CAMPBELL-HAUSFELD CO., 103 State Ave., Harrison, Ohio



Paragon No. 3  
7½ ft. pipe.  
10 ft. hose.  
2 nozzles.  
One wheel truck  
if specified.

## WANT ADS

Help and Situation Wanted  
and For Sale advertisements.

Display: \$2.50 per inch, each insertion.  
Lines: 20¢ line; Minimum order \$1.00.

### FOR SALE

Small florists' and nursery business, including greenhouses; in Florida, located near town of 3000, on coast-to-coast highway; draws trade from surrounding towns; best business this year. Have good reason for selling. Apply only if interested in buying.  
Address No. 332, American Nurseryman, 343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 4.

from 1907 to 1922, when he turned to his teaching.

### W. A. Peterson.

W. A. Peterson, landscape gardener at Inglewood, Cal., died there December 16. A native of Olivia, Minn., he graduated from the college of agriculture of the University of Minnesota and was for some years engaged in landscape and horticultural work. He is survived by the widow and three daughters, Mrs. Ruth Wood, Mrs. Mildred Gregory and Mrs. Mary Houghtaling.

### "SURPRISINGLY PLEASING."

Anyone who has something to sell to nurserymen finds no disappointment in using the advertising columns of the American Nurseryman. Even advertisers who think they have covered all the prospects in their territory in years of sales work discover some new and profitable accounts among the more than 5,000 subscribers who read each issue thoroughly.

## Send for New Seed List.

### A. B. C.

"Supreme" Quality

SEEDS — PLANTS — BULBS  
and  
Growers' Accessories

### AMERICAN BULB CO.

1335 W. Randolph St. CHICAGO 7  
31 W. 27th St. NEW YORK 1

## North Dakota and Montana Seeds

Northern-grown Tree, Shrub  
and Wild Flower seeds.  
Wholesale crude botanicals.

E. C. MORAN

Stanford, Mont.

Hence the occasional comments like that in a letter of December 21, 1944, from J. A. Ronell, of Eagle Wrapping Products Co., Chicago, Ill.: "Incidentally, we believe you'll be glad to know the response to our advertisements has been surprisingly pleasing."

JAMES L. BROWN, tree surgeon, Wynnewood, Pa., was instantly killed recently while repairing a tree at Ardmore, Pa. He fell seventy feet to the street when a limb gave way.

F. A. SIMPSON, for ten years a landscape contractor, has started the Simpson Nursery Co. on a three-quarter acre tract on University avenue, between West Seventh street and White Settlement road, Fort Worth, Tex.

### WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association was held December 6, at the Hotel Webster Hall, Pittsburgh. The meeting was called to order at 4 p. m. by Vice-president Walter P. Morrow in the absence of President Herbert Hoechstetter, who was confined to his home with a severe cold. Thirty-five members and guests enjoyed a fine program.

A. H. Bauer, assistant extension plant pathologist at the Pennsylvania State College, spoke on "Diseases of Ornamentals." Mr. Bauer gave an interesting talk and showed some fine pictures.

Dr. Henry Menusan, Jr., assistant extension entomologist at the Pennsylvania State College, spoke on "Insects on Ornamentals and Their Control." Dr. Menusan also illustrated his talk with good slides. Mr. Morley, of the Allegheny county extension office, assisted with the slides.

The last speaker of the afternoon was Owen B. Schmidt, Narberth, Pa. Mr. Schmidt, a genial nurseryman, gave his ideas on how to make sales. He related many of his own experiences, and many a laugh was heard at the amusing incidents. His talk was much appreciated by all.

Following dinner and fine entertainment, a business session was called. After the various committee reports were heard, the election of the board of directors was held and the following members were elected to serve for 1945: Walter P. Morrow, Morrow's Tree Service, Sewickley; Charles S. Zimmerman, I. W. Scott Co., Pittsburgh; Stanley W. Leonard, Leonard & Leonard, Pittsburgh; M. W. Hinn, M. W. Hinn & Co., Sewickley; Louis E. Wissenbach, Squirrel Hill Nursery, Pittsburgh; John M. Eisler, Butler, and Andrew Palumbo, South Hills Nurseries, Pittsburgh.

L. E. Wissenbach, Sec'y.

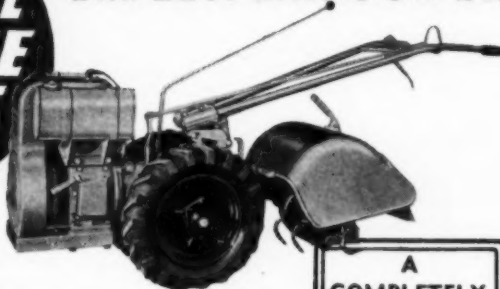
### SOUTHWESTERN NEWS.

R. T. Walker and J. A. Richardson have bought out R. O. Walker, of the West Texas Nursery, Midland, Tex. They will operate it under the name Richardson & Walker Nursery. Among those who were in Tyler, Tex., for the annual "rose harvest" in December were Harry Malter, Greening Nursery Co., Monroe, Mich.; Bert Monahan, Pontiac Nursery Co., Romeo, Mich.; Richard Holmes, Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y.; John Fraser, Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, Inc., Hunts-

## DOES ALL TILLAGE JOBS

## Increase PLANT YIELD with LESS MANPOWER

Ariens Tiller is the perfect all-purpose tilling and cultivating combine for the nurseryman. It harrows as it discs as it plows . . . one operation produces a properly prepared seed bed, thoroughly aerated, with pulverized soil, shredded and evenly mixed . . . no large soil chunks to retard plant growth . . . can be operated wet or dry seasons . . . 3 models to meet your requirements. Complete details and name of nearest distributor on request.



A  
COMPLETELY  
PULVERIZED  
LEVEL SEED  
BED IN ONE  
OPERATION

## ARIENS Company

BRILLION  
WISCONSIN



Mention The American Nurseryman when you write.

## WOOD LABELS

For Nurserymen

DAYTON  
FRUIT TREE LABEL  
CO.

Ray and Kiser Sts. DAYTON, O.

## LABELS FOR NURSERYMEN

THE  
BENJAMIN CHASE  
COMPANY  
DERRY, N. H.

## Own a SOIL TEST LABORATORY Of Your Own



\$22.50

SUDBURY PORTABLE  
SOIL TEST LABORATORY

express paid

The most valuable piece of equipment you can own, giving you the soil information that you need for efficient production. Widely used by estates, professional growers and government field stations. Will last almost a lifetime with refills. Comes in instrument type, solid mahogany case. No chemistry knowledge required. Complete with instructions and helpful chart. SEND NO MONEY. Order C.O.D. \$22.50, plus express charges (or send \$22.50 and we pay express). Money back guarantee.

Dealers Write for Special Offer.

SUDBURY SOIL TEST LABORATORY

799 Dutton Road So. Sudbury, Mass.

## RUBBER

### SPRAY HOSE

*America's Finest*

Best Buy On the Market  
Write for Free Sample

ALSO OTHER HARD-TO-GET RUBBER ITEMS:

RUBBER BANDS	CLOVES
V-BELTS	APRONS
WATER HOSE	RAIN CLOTHING
FINGER COTS	FOOTWEAR
TUBING	SUCTION HOSE
FRUIT CRADLER BELTS	

GET OUR PRICE SHEET TODAY

**BROADWAY RUBBER MFG. CO.**

529 East Broadway      Louisville 2, Ky.

## CHARLES SIZEMORE Traffic Manager

319½ Georgia St., Louisiana, Mo.

Specializing in matters regarding the nursery industry of America. Commercial collections. Traffic matters before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Freight bills audited.

For 20 years secretary and traffic manager of the American Association of Nurserymen and well known to the nursery trade.

Reference: Bank of Louisiana, Mo.

## Introducing E-Z CREPED WATERPROOF—The New Nursery Wrap

Light weight combined with strength—Pliable and easy forming.  
Will not support mildew, fungus or moths. Mice or vermin will not eat through it.

In 200-yard rolls 24, 36, 48 and 60 inches wide.

Sheets to your order.

Reasonably prompt delivery

Write for samples and prices

### EAGLE WRAPPING PRODUCTS CO.

*Packing Supplies for the Nurseryman*

**312-330 North Carpenter Street**

**Chicago 7, Ill.**

A limited quantity available for immediate shipment in 30/30/30 plain waterproof in 200-yard rolls  
18, 24, 36 and 48 inches wide.

ville, Ala.; Harley J. Deems, Sherman Nursery Co., Charles City, Ia.; Hort Bowden, Maxwell-Bowden, Inc., Geneva, N. Y.; David Lake, Shenandoah Nurseries, Shenandoah, Ia.; Harold S. Crawford, Willis Nursery Co., Ottawa, Kan.; Harold S. Welch, Mount Arbor Nurseries, Shenandoah, Ia., and Charles S. Burr, C. R. Burr & Co., Manchester, Conn.

L. C. Bacon, proprietor of the Perennial Gardens, has moved his office from Brownville, Neb., to Auburn, Neb.

The Inter-State Nurseries, Hamburg, Ia., have built a third propagating greenhouse, for phlox, chrysanthemums and asters.

The Mount Arbor Nurseries, Shenandoah, Ia., are building eight new propagating greenhouses, 20x80 feet, and a large brick boilerhouse and service building.

#### DALLAS NURSERYMEN MEET.

The Dallas Nurserymen's Association met December 5 at the greenhouse of President E. E. Leverett, of the E. E. Leverett Floral & Nursery Co., Dallas, Tex. The general discussion turned again to the matter of a uniform sign indicating that local firms do not guarantee stock. For the first time a friendly difference of opinion concerning the importance of this step was brought up.

Joe Tomlin, of the Texas Nursery Co., said that since this discussion had come up locally he had taken pains to look over his records and had found costs on account of guarantees less than one per cent—so negligible as to be unimportant. Mr. Tomlin favored a policy of permitting the circumstances of each claim to determine the stand to be taken in each particular case.

John Sarver, of the Sarver Nursery Co., spoke in support of a uniform policy, but thought the matter of a sign should have been acted upon when complaints were more numer-

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No change in price.

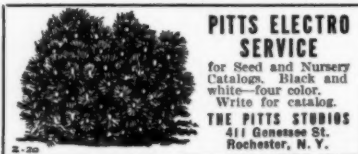


Now made in four sizes, comparable in soil capacity to 6-in., 7-in., 8-in. and 9-in. clay pots. Prices as low as \$22.50 per 1000. Cheap in price (can be given away with the plant). Non-Porous (slow to dry out), produce a better plant than a clay pot, make better satisfied customers and more profit for the Florist and Nurseryman. Order early, for freight shipments are slow. Cloverset Lightweight Pots have been discontinued for the duration.

Send for free circulars and prices. Sample carton sent by mail for 25c.

**CLOVERSET FLOWER FARM,  
ERNEST HAYSLE & SON**

105th & Broadway  
Kansas City 5, Mo.



**FOR BEST RESULTS  
USE THE  
EFFECTIVE  
FUMIGANT  
DOW**

## METHYL BROMIDE

FOR NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS  
THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY  
MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

Mr. Tomlin's invitation to hold the next meeting, which will be February 6, at the office of the Texas Nursery Co. was readily accepted by the association.

Previous to adjournment much favorable comment was made concerning the American Association of Nurserymen's extremely attractive booklet on living memorials, publicizing this method of honoring the nation's heroes. No organized action was taken.

ROY E. WEST is starting a nursery on about two acres under the name Westgardens, 1516 West Mountain avenue, Fort Collins, Colo.

ous or should await a time when stock is not so scarce as it is now.

Grady Brown, of the Dallas Nurseries, took issue with Mr. Tomlin's position on the relative unimportance of the subject. He said that reputable nurserymen should have long ago acted favorably on the adoption of a uniform sign and policy and that such action now would gain favorable opinion, because the buying public is distinctly sympathetic. He added that, since members are reputable nurserymen, their plants do not need guaranteeing.

Mr. Brown also passed on two sales suggestions he had found profitable. One was that, since children will climb trees, why should nurserymen not write to the parents of new babies and tell them the many advantages of planting the child's own tree the month of his birthday? The other idea concerned the readiness with which certain buyers responded to the suggestion of planting a gardenia garden as a Christmas gift to their wives.



### NEW YORK CONSIDERS GROUP INSURANCE.

Representatives from an insurance company were present at the June meeting of the board of directors of the New York State Nurserymen's Association to discuss group insurance that might interest the nursery industry. The purpose behind this plan is, in line with the desire of the directors, to place the nursery industry on a higher level and to make it more attractive to a good class of employees.

Considerable interest was shown in the insurance plan. President Howard Taylor, East View, reporting at the August board meeting, said that a circular letter had been sent to the membership about the interest in group insurance. Twenty-eight replies were received, sixteen of which were favorable. These favorable replies were from firms representing 173 employees, a number sufficient to start the program. The average age in the return was 40 years, which is considered reasonably favorable. At the time, no rate had been quoted, but it was estimated at \$1.10 per thousand dollars of insurance per month. Three insurance companies are interested in the plan, and a committee of D. C. Brown, Rochester, chairman; John Kelly, Dansville, and Jac Bulk, Babylon, L. I., has been appointed to explore the situation further and report to the association.

### WILKINSON BUYS FIRM.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Wilkinson have purchased Barney's Florist, Pierre, S. D., from Boyd Barney and will operate under the name Paul's Greenhouse & Nursery. Mr. Wilkinson was manager of the nursery department of the Henry Field Seed & Nursery Co., Shenandoah, Ia., for nearly eight years.

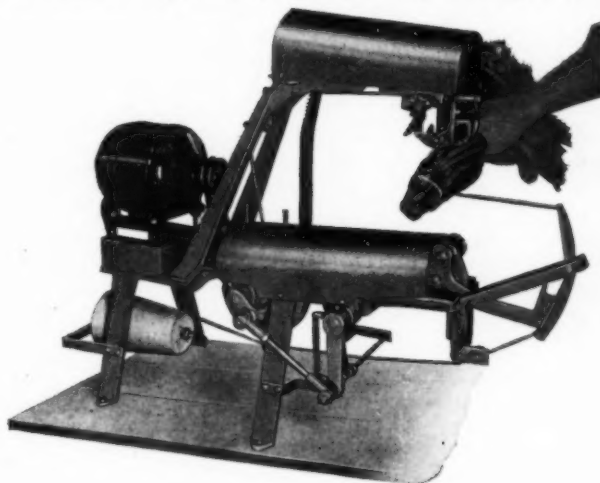
In starting out in business for himself, Mr. Wilkinson is fulfilling an ambition he has had for some time. He plans to enlarge the business to include a nursery, as well as the greenhouse and flower shop, which were operated by the Barneys for many years. A landscape service will also be a part of the enterprise.

Mr. Wilkinson intends to remodel the Barney home, which was included in the transaction, and provide a new, modern shop there, in addition to living quarters. Mrs. Wilkinson will be in charge of the shop. Mr. Barney will remain as an employee of the Wilkinsons for a time in order to assist them in restocking the greenhouses.

Save Time      Save Twine      Save Labor

## with FELINS ELECTRIC BUNCH TYER

For Bunch Vegetables, Cut Flowers, Nursery Stock



## FELINS

Milwaukee 6

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## CARPENTER TWINES HAVE GONE TO WAR

WHEN AGAIN AVAILABLE  
WE WILL CONTINUE TO BE HEADQUARTERS FOR

### CARPENTER'S NURSERY TWINES GEO. B. CARPENTER & Co.

430 N. WELLS ST., CHICAGO 54, ILL.



### HORMODIN

Roots Cuttings      Faster — Better

No. 1 for most soft-wooded subjects—  
1½-oz. jar, 50¢; 1-lb., \$3.00.

No. 2 for most evergreens and more difficult subjects—  
1½-oz. jar, 75¢; 1-lb., \$4.50.

No. 3 for the most difficult items—  
1½-oz. jar, \$1.00; 1-lb., \$4.50.

Combination package containing generous samples of each strength with full directions, postpaid 75¢.

**SOMERSET ROSE NURSERY, INC.**  
P. O. Box 606      New Brunswick, N. J.

Mention The American Nurseryman when you write

**TOOLS & ALL SUPPLIES for  
Nurserymen and Tree Surgeons**  
**AMERICAN FLORIST SUPPLY CO.**  
1335 W. Randolph St.      CHICAGO 7

## RAFFIA

We can now supply

**MADAGASCAR**  
as well as **CONGO RAFFIA**  
in various grades.

Send for latest prices.

**THOMAS B. MEEHAN CO.**  
Dresher, Pa.

*Write for FREE Catalog!*

Nursery Spades, Knives and Pruning  
Shears, Budding and Grafting Supplies,  
Tree Surgery and Lawn Equipment.  
96 page catalog free—write.  
**A. M. LEONARD & SON**  
Piquette, Ohio

## BOOKS

### for Nurserymen

**Book A.** Illustrates in full color 235 standard nursery items, brief description, substantially bound. Price in small lots, 75c each.

### Descriptive Nursery Catalog

Nicely illustrated, 48 pages and cover. 18c each in small lots.

### Correct Planting Methods

A pocket-size 48-page booklet. Very complete but concise information, well illustrated. Helpful in preventing claims for dead stock that cost nurserymen money. Sample, 10c. Write for discounts on quantities.

Will send sample copy of each of the above on receipt of \$1.00. Cash with order.

### Made to Order

Catalogs, Folders, etc., with illustrations in full color or one color. Thousands of engravings available. Send your specifications or samples for estimate and suggestions.

**A. B. MORSE COMPANY**  
ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN

## GENUINE MOSS PEAT

Hydraulic pressed bales and smaller resale packages. Sphagnum Moss, Cultivated Peat Humus.

Shipped from Northern plant at Floodwood, Minn., and Hanlontown, Iowa. Annual capacity 1,000 carloads.

Now booking for present and future deliveries.

Write or wire for quotations.

**Colby Pioneer Peat Co., Inc.**  
Hanlontown, Iowa

## IT COSTS NO MORE

(and in most instances less)

## FOR OUR PACKING OF Nursery Burlap Squares and Rolls

Write for prices and samples.

**L. ATKIN'S SONS**  
P. O. Box 167 Rochester, N. Y.

Write for Bulletins and Lists of supplies  
for nurserymen and florists

**Schupp FLORIST SUPPLY CO.**  
Dept. A Wilmette, Ill.

### IN COUNTRY'S SERVICE.

JAMES D. LITTLE, navy aviation metalsmith third class, son of Mrs. Gabriel Deratany, Gabriel Deratany Nursery, Detroit, Mich., has been reported missing in action somewhere in the Pacific. His brother, Thomas, also in the navy, is somewhere in the Atlantic.

ROBERT S. JOHNSTON, of the Eastern Shore Nurseries, Inc., Easton, Md., is now stationed with the navy at Gulfport, Miss.

IN the armed services from the Grier Nursery, Forest Hill, Md., is Miss Jane Grier, in training with the Waves at New York City, and Lt. George Grier, of the army engineers, Fort Jackson, S. C. John Grier, who is associated with his father in the nursery, was one of two Maryland boys last summer awarded the Danforth scholarship for leadership training because of his work in the 4-H Club organization. He attended the training camp near Shelby, Mich.

THREE sons of John B. Gaither, Liberty Heights Nursery, Randalls-town, Md., enlisted in the Marine corps in September, 1942, and are now in the south Pacific. John, Jr., and Henry are veterans of Guadalcanal and Pasquith is a veteran of Saipan.

JOHN DONOFRIO, son of Patsy Donofrio, Carroll Gardens, Westminster, Md., with the navy, is now in the south Pacific.

C. H. LADEWIG, formerly with the Harry Deverman Nursery, Clifton, N. J., has recently been discharged from the army after two years' service and is starting a nursery of his own at Grand Rapids, Mich.

NEWS recently reached Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Stoner, of Westminster Nurseries, Westminster, Md., that Mrs. Stoner's brother was killed in action in India.

MIKE PAAL, of the Rutland Beard firm, Catonsville, Md., and son-in-law of Mr. Beard, is a combat engineer with the invasion forces in Holland.

J. C. BUNCH, of J. C. Bunch & Son, Terre Haute, Ind., has just added seven acres of land to the nursery. His son was recently commissioned a flight officer as a glider pilot and is now at an embarkation center in North Carolina. Two sons-in-law are in service, one with the Third army, Ninety-fifth infantry, now fighting in the Saar valley, and the other with the navy Seabees somewhere in the south Pacific.

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## SUBSTITUTE

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## BURLAP SQUARES Are Giving Complete SATISFACTION

### Why Not Try Them?

Write for Samples  
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INCORPORATED  
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Size approx. 24x24 inches at

**SPECIAL PRICE**

**\$29.50 per 1000**

Packed 2000 in a bale.

No priority required at present.  
Enclose payment with order.

**ACORN BAG & BURLAP CO.**  
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## BURLAP NURSERY SQUARES

Made from lightweight,  
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Only sizes available

	Per 1000
24x24 ins. ....	\$22.50
30x30 ins. ....	35.00
32x32 ins. ....	37.50
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Only accepting orders for  
June Delivery, 1945.

Prices subject to change without notice.  
F.O.B. Wooster, Ohio.

**RAY C. SPROSTY BAG CO.**  
323 East Liberty Street, Wooster, Ohio

**GET TO THE ROOT**

**OF THE PROBLEM**

**WITH**

● **NURSERYMEN KNOW** that it's what goes on *below* the surface that counts. Healthy roots make healthy plants. Cut down transplanting losses by soaking soil around the roots with **TRANSPLANTONE** solution or soak bare-root plants overnight in a barrel of the solution before replanting.

**TRANSPLANTONE**, the plant hormone, reduces wilting and starts active growth *sooner* after the shock of transplanting.

Treat broad and narrow-leaf evergreens, deciduous trees and shrubs with **TRANSPLANTONE** solution and get a strong, healthy growth right through the season. The treatment will not interfere with proper hardening of the wood before winter.

A 3-oz. can of **TRANSPLANTONE** costs \$1.00

A 1-lb. can of **TRANSPLANTONE** costs \$4.00

One pound makes 160 gallons of transplanting solution for treatment of trees and shrubs or 1600 gallons of solution for seedlings and soft-tissued plants.

Write today for our special proposition to nurserymen.

**AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT COMPANY**  
Horticultural Division AMBLER, PENNA.

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**TRANSPLANTONE**

## **HYPONEX PLANT FOOD**

**Grows Superior Plants in Poorest Soil  
Sand, Cinders or Water:**

Used by florists, farmers and gardeners for:

**FEEDING** flowers, vegetables, lawn and trees.  
**TOP DRESSING**—soluble—plants absorb it quickly.  
**SEED GERMINATION**—helps to prevent damping-off.  
**CUTTINGS** keeps excellent until transplanted.  
**TRANSPLANTING** helps reduce shock and wilting.

This clean, odorless powder produces stronger root system with more feeding branches; greater substance in stems, more and larger flowers or fruit. Does not burn roots or foliage when used in solution form as directed.

Sell **HYPONEX** to your customers for their gardens and house plants. Nationally advertised.

1-oz. pkg. retails 10¢—packed 72 to case.

3-oz. can retails 25¢—packed 36 to case.

1-lb. can retails \$1.00—packed 12 to case.

Also in 10, 25, 50 and 100-lb. drums.

Write jobber or us for dealer and grower prices.  
Buy from your jobber or send 10¢ for 1-oz. sample (makes 5 gallons) or \$1.00 for 1 lb. (makes 100 gallons). Dollar credited on first order for 1 case for resale or drum for your own use.

**HYDROPONIC CHEMICAL CO., INC.**  
315 West 39th Street  
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## **RELiance AZALEA AND CAMELLIA SPECIAL PLANTFOOD**

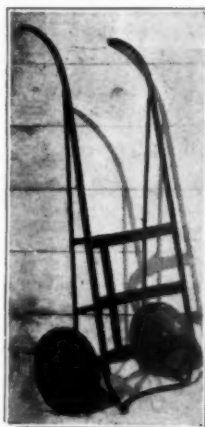
Specifically Designed for

Azaleas Camellias  
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Tea Olives Hollies  
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GARDENIAS

Used and Recommended by Leading Nurseries

Manufactured by

**The Reliance Fertilizer Company**  
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**WE ARE NOW Offering  
a Limited Number of our**

## **NURSERY HAND TRUCK**

**It will help to solve your  
labor problem.**

Price, complete with Balloon Tires,

**\$35.00** F.O.B. Kansas City

WE ARE BEHIND IN SHIPPING, but we are only waiting for shipment of "tires and tubes" to complete the orders we are holding. Your continued patience is requested. **THANK YOU.**

**THE GARDEN SHOP, Inc.**

4819 Mission Rd.

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## **SANI-SOIL**

The perfect mulch and soil conditioner

**BAMBOO CANES — RAFFIA — BULBS**

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"COTTONETTE" Nursery Squares  
"GIBRALTAR" Frost Covers  
LIVE SPHAGNUM MOSS  
RAFFIA for budding, etc.  
"SAMSON" MATS

Write for prices; state requirements.

**NEW AMSTERDAM IMPORT CO.**  
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# THE CONVENTION SEASON IS HERE AGAIN

Several of our representatives will be in attendance at various conventions during January as listed below, and they will gladly supply quotations on any of our specialties as follows:

## LINING-OUT EVERGREENS EVERGREENS FOR LANDSCAPE USE FLOWERING APPLES FOR LINING OUT

### **Western Association of Nurserymen**

Muehlebach Hotel  
Kansas City, Mo.  
January 3 to 5

### **Oklahoma Nurserymen's Association**

Huckins Hotel  
Oklahoma City, Okla.  
January 5

### **Illinois State Nurserymen's Association**

LaSalle Hotel  
Chicago, Ill.  
January 9 to 11

### **Iowa Nurserymen's Association**

Des Moines, Ia.  
January 12 and 13

### **Ohio Nurserymen's Association**

Deshler-Wallick Hotel  
Columbus, Ohio  
January 18 and 19

### **Michigan Association of Nurserymen**

Grand Rapids, Mich.  
January 25 and 26

Price lists and catalogs will be promptly sent upon request. We will look forward to meeting you at one of the meetings mentioned above.

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